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PARTY, STATE LEADERS CONTINUE PERMET VISIT

Attendance at Dinner

AU241949 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] The AWP Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the party committee and the executive committee of the Permet District people's council gave a dinner at the city's hotel tonight at 2000. Attending were Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Mehmet Shehu, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Ramis Alia, Spiro Koleka, Rita Marko, Pali Miska, Qirjako Mihali, Simon Stefani, Lenka Cuko, Llambi Gegprifti and Pilo Peristeri; Shefqet Peci, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Spiro Moisiu, member of the People's Assembly Presidium; Fiqret Shehu and Vito Kapo, party Central Committee members; other members of the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government; former delegates to the historic Permet Congress, invited people from work and production centers and cooperatives of Permet District and neighboring districts. Also attending were Qemal Bregasi, first secretary of the Permet District party committee, and Qemal Dauti, chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council.

Rally Participation

AU241449 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1230 GMT on 24 May carries 14 minutes of recorded reportage describing an outdoor rally held in the Permet town square on 24 May to mark the 35th anniversary of the first Antifascist National Liberation Congress. Reported as attending were former delegates to this congress and thousands of citizens. The announcer states that "also attending were Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Mehmet Shehu, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka, Pali Miska, Qirjako Mihali, Somon Stafani, Lenka Cuko, Llambi Gegprifti and Pilo Peristeri; Shefquet Peci, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, Fiqret Shehu and Vito Kapo, party Central Committee members; Spiro Moisiu, member of the People's Assembly Presidium; and members of the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government."

A reporter on the scene goes on to say that Quemal Bregasi, first secretary of the Permet District party committee, presided over the rally and gave the floor to Simon Stefani, Politburo candidate member and party Central Committee secretary.

The reporter further says that those attending the rally then proceeded to the hall where the first Antifascist National Liberation Congress was held 35 years ago. The reporter says that the meeting was addressed by Premier Mehmet Shehu. The radio then carries a 4-minute apparent excerpt of Shehu's address which appears below.

Shehu Meeting Address

AU241513 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1240 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Apparent excerpt of speech by Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a 24 May gathering of former delegates to the Permet Congress on the occasion of its 35th anniversary--recorded]

[Text] The first congress of the representatives of the people met in this hall 35 years ago--the Antifascist National Liberation Congress--organized and guided by our glorious party and by Comrade Enver. On this occasion, I bring you the ardent and revolutionary greetings of the founder and leader of our party who 35 years ago also guided the proceedings of that historic congress, Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause, cheers]

The majority of the people seated in this hall took part in the congress held 35 years ago. Comrade delegates, 35 years have elapsed since that day under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver, 35 years of our life as revolutionaries and 35 years of our socialist homeland, of the socialist stage of our homeland. [applause]

But what is more important is that after 35 years of unprecedented struggle in the history of mankind and of the international communist movement, the party led by Comrade Enver was able to hold the new generation day by day, with all 10 fingers of its hands, ideologically pure, crystal-like, resolute to defend the party's line and to carry the baton further with the same determination, the same devotion that we had, we former partisans who laid the foundations of the new socialist Albania. [applause] That is why we former delegates to that congress, even if we should die tomorrow, will do so in contentment, because we are leaving behind the new generation molded by the party which will carry the baton further [word indistinct; drowned out by prolonged applause].

In the name of the AWP Central Committee and Comrade Enver, I wish you, former delegates, continual success in defending the party's line and its road. Let us keep to it because it is the right one, let us protect it because it is a magnificent road, and may the young generation also keep the baton high and do so with honor, as we have done [words indistinct; drowned out by applause].

Long live the party and its central committee; long live Comrade Enver; long live our heroic people; long live the people's regime. [applause]

ALBANIAN ACADEMICIANS LECTURE AT ATHENS UNIVERSITY

AU2402129 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, May 24 (ATA)--In the context of cultural exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Greece, upon the invitation of the Greek side, Prof Zija Xholi, dean of the Faculty of Political-Juridical Sciences and Faik Drini, member of the staff of the Archeological Center, paid a visit to the University of Athens. On this occasion, Prof Zija Xholi delivered the report, "The Essence and the Historic Importance of the Ideology of the Albanian National Revival, in Particular That of the Frasheri Brothers". Whereas Faik Drini delivered the report: "The Situation and the Successes of the Albanian Archeology Today". Attending these meetings were the dean of the juridical faculty of the University of Athens Metaxa; the general director for higher education, Makridhis; as well as professors and students of the university. The reports were followed with interest and were applauded.

Likewise, they paid a visit to Ioannina, where they were received by the rector of the university of this city, Papadhopoulos. On this occasion, at the meeting held under the chairmanship of the rector of the University of Ioannina and which was attended by the vice-rector, deans, professors and students of this university, the two above mentioned reports were read out, which were listened with interest and were applauded.

During their stay in Greece, they were received by the vice-minister of education, Karaxas and the leading cadres of the University of Athens.

PRAVDA CARRIES PAPAZOV ARTICLE ON JOINT SCIENTIFIC EFFORTS

LD241119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 79 p 4 LD

[Article by N. Papazov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress: "Flight on Wings of Friendship"]

[Text] Sofia--Bulgaria is giving a warm and cordial welcome to the courageous space brothers--Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov, the crew of the "Soyuz-33" craft.

During these portentous days for the whole Bulgarian people we are especially proud to live and work in unified cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union. The launching of Bulgarian citizen Georgi Ivanov into space orbit is not a fortuitous event but a natural and law-governed one. For it is natural and law-governed that the ideas of Great October have become the ideas of the Bulgarian people and Bulgaria, after the victory of the socialist revolution, has become a highly developed state with flourishing material and spiritual culture and high international authority.

Beneficial friendship with the great land of the soviets, friendship rooted in remote antiquity, is of decisive significance in these large-scale advances. Our historical ties can be traced back a long way. Our fraternity has been sealed with the blood of Russian soldiers who fell on Bulgarian soil. Bulgarian communists and all our country's progressively minded people upheld it in the period of the bloody monarchist-fascist regime. Our ties have grown still more strong and fruitful over the years of socialist building in Bulgaria. Here, when speaking of friendship with the Soviet Union, which Comrade Todor Zhivkov has called friendship for all time, it is impossible not to mention such an important historic event, which provided an outlet for the people's energy and raised Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation to a new level, as the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum.

It is natural that in our multifaceted friendship, in keeping with the demand of the times, scientific and technical cooperation is becoming increasingly important. Its results manifest themselves everywhere and in everything. In the very first years after the victory of the socialist revolution, when the cadres question rose up before us in all its acuteness, it was to the USSR that we turned for assistance. Teaching plans throughout our educational system were reworked and modernized on the basis of rich Soviet experience. Soviet specialists gave lectures in our higher educational institutions and shared their knowledge in our scientific organizations, giving inestimable assistance to institutes and departments, many of which were still only being set up. Young Bulgarians who received higher education in the USSR are now joining the nucleus of our scientific and technical intelligentsia.

Even though engaged in rehabilitating the national economy, which had sustained tremendous losses in the fire of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet Union's glorious working class accepted many of our working people so that they could study progressive Soviet experience. All our specialists and workers who have received Soviet schooling have been, and will be, bearers of the noble ideals of the Soviet way of life.

We are proud of what we have achieved. After starting almost from zero, Bulgaria now possesses a strong modern scientific base and a broadly developed scientific and technical potential.

Scientific and technical cooperation constitutes an inalienable part of BCP and CPSU policy aimed at integration and mutual assistance and at the comprehensive rapprochement of our countries and peoples. The results of this cooperation manifest themselves in Bulgaria's economic and social development, in the historic successes of industrialization, in the development of agriculture, in the growth of scientific and technical potential and in the spiritual burgeoning of our motherland. Approximately 8,000 sets of documents received from the USSR have enabled us to organize the production of new machines, instruments, apparatus and equipment in a short time and to a high standard, to assimilate new technological processes, to create progressive materials and to discover new raw-material resources. Thanks to Soviet scientific and technical assistance we save a huge volume of engineering, planning, design and mental work and gain valuable time.

Scientific and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR is constantly being improved and enriched. In the current 5-year plan alone joint work is being conducted on 600 themes. Use is also being made of a new, improved form of cooperation, under which the most important themes are elaborated on the basis of coordination plans--which not only improves the organization of joint research but also contributes to the practical assimilation of new output and the deepening of production cooperation and specialization.

A recent joint session of the collegiums of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress examined the results of fulfilling coordination plans. They received a high assessment. We have to our credit the creation of the first joint organizations. Positive results have been achieved, for example, by the Bulgarian-Soviet Interprogramma Planning and Design Institute, which is working on the creation of packages of applied programs. An ever-increasing number of joint coordination bureaus, scientific collectives, laboratories and science-and-production associations is being set up. They include, for example, the Joint Coordination Bureau for Automated Production Control Systems and the Scientific Coordination Council for Questions of Back-Pressure Casting [litye c protivodavleniyem]. Highly effective developments are carried out by Bulgarian-Soviet science-and-production collectives in the sphere of computer technology. The creation of "Elektroinstrument," the first science-and-production association, is the graphic embodiment of the highest forms of scientific and technical integration between our two countries.

The spaceflight by a Bulgarian citizen is an outstanding result of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria. The "Intercosmos" program has also become a powerful stimulator of scientific and technical progress here in Bulgaria. Our instruments were used for the first time in 1972 on the Intercosmos-8 satellite. In all, instruments created by Bulgarian scientists and specialists have been launched on four satellites, four heavy geophysical rockets and eight meteorological rockets. As a result, according to UN classification Bulgaria has been named the 18th space power. Is this accidental? No: It is the result of the development of industry, science and technology in our country: Bulgarian space instrument making utilizes solid-state integrated circuits produced in our plants and a number of Bulgarian achievements in the sphere of metallurgical science, the manufacture of electronic elements, and so forth.

Bulgaria's scientific and technical public feels tremendously proud in connection with the fact that, in keeping with its modest potential, our country has been able to make a real contribution to space exploration. Of course this would have been impossible without the fraternal assistance of the renowned Soviet space school, without the scientific and technical ascent of the USSR, without all-round Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in all spheres of life, without the implementation of socialist industrialization in Bulgaria and the creation of a mighty, countrywide scientific and technical potential.

On behalf of the multimillion-strong army of enthusiasts for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship in Bulgaria and on behalf of our entire scientific and technical public I wish to take this opportunity to convey via the newspaper PRAVDA warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the peoples of the USSR for the opportunity afforded a Bulgarian citizen to participate directly in the latest stage of space exploration.

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO TITO

LD241958 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 24 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, has sent to Mr Josip Broz Tito, president of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Union of Yugoslav Communists, the following telegram:

Dear Mr Tito,

On the occasion of your 87th birthday, please accept my most cordial congratulations and best wishes for health and every success in your highly responsible activity for the good of the peoples of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I take this opportunity to express my deep assurance that the cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Union of Yugoslav Communists, as well as between our two neighbouring socialist countries, will develop in the interests of our people, of socialism and peace in the Balkans and in the world.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS CULTURE DAY OBSERVANCE

AU241955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Summary] 24 May--Day of Bulgarian Culture--was marked today throughout the country. This is the holiday of cultural workers and creative artists who, under the leadership of the BCP, contribute to the comprehensive development and enrichment of the Bulgarians' spiritual world.

"Sofia's festive observance began at 1000. Party and state leaders headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov took their places on the Dimitrov Mausoleum Tribune. Greeted by stormy and prolonged applause as well as exclamations glorifying the BCP, they raised their hands and cordially greeted the participants in the people's observance."

Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, and Nikolay Rukavishnikov, USSR cosmonaut, were also on the Dimitrov Mausoleum Tribune.

ZHIVKOV MEETS MASS MEDIA LEADERS

AU231938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] On 23 May Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and members of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat took part in the traditional meeting with responsible figures and active journalists from Bulgaria's radio, press, television, information agencies and publishing houses. The meeting took place at the Boyana residence.

In his speech our first party and state leaders greeted the journalists on the upcoming holiday of 24 May--day of Bulgarian culture--and dwelt on some topical issues of the domestic and international situation.

The meeting took place in an informal and exceptionally cordial atmosphere.

BULGARIA-USSR YOUTH FESTIVAL CONTINUES, AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU241953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Summary] The fourth festival of Bulgarian-USSR Youth Friendship continues. Many cultural and artistic events took place on 24 May.

"Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, and Viktor Mishin, secretary of the Lenin's Komsomol Central Committee, signed agreement on cooperation between the two fraternal organizations in implementing the program on further Bulgarian-USSR cooperation and coming together for the period 1980-84."

After the signing ceremony the two youth leaders met with representatives of the mass media and explained the significance of the document.

BREZHNEV THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR ELECTION GREETINGS

AU242032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] A message of gratitude from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has been published.

The message reads:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, I cordially thank you, and through you the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council, and entire Bulgarian people, for the sincere wishes and greetings on the occasion of my reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I wish you, Comrade Zhivkov, and the entire fraternal Bulgarian working people great successes in constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria and further consolidating our friendship and developing the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between our countries, parties and peoples, and in the struggle for peace and international security.

BRIEFS

SED CC DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the SED Central Committee has been visiting Bulgaria since 14 May. The delegation is headed by Hermann Poeshcel, head of the SED Central Committee Research and Science Organization Department. The delegation was briefed on the BCP experience in the leadership and planning of scientific-technical progress in the industrial sector. Yesterday the delegation was received by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary. During the talk, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, questions of the further development of cooperation between the BCP and the SED were discussed. This meeting was attended by Stoyan Markov, head of the BCP Central Committee Industry and Transportation Department and by Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 79 p 2 AU]

MSZMP DELEGATION--A MSZMP working group led by Laszlo Fodor, deputy cheif of the Agitation and Propaganda Department at the MSZMP Central Committee, has paid a few days visit to Bulgaria to study the way criticism is used in the Bulgarian mass information media. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, today received the working group and acquainted the guests with the social problems facing the party and the country in the ideological and socioeconomic spheres. Radoslav Radev, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department at the BCP Central Committee, also attended the talks. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 May 79 AU]

INTERNATIONAL TU CONFERENCE--The Eighth International Conference of the Chemical, Oil and Related Industry Trade Union Workers began in Sofia today. Representatives of 80 trade union organizations from 60 countries attended the conference. Roger [name indistinct] chairman of the International Federation, and Tsvetan Tsenkov, deputy minister of chemical industry, conveyed greetings. The conference continues its work. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 22 May 79 AU]

MOROCCAN TU DELEGATION ARRIVES--Sofia, May 22 (BTA)--A Moroccan trade union delegation headed by Mr (Abdel Kader Alab,) national secretary of the Moroccan Union of Labor, arrived here last night. Today the delegation had talks with a Bulgarian trade union delegation headed by Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. He made the Moroccan guests familiar with the role the Bulgarian trade unions were playing the socio-economic development of the country. [Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 22 May 79 AU]

TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--The delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and Central Council's chairman, has returned home from Moscow. At the friendly and cordial talks with a delegation of the Soviet trade unions led by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the All-National Trade Unions Central Council. Information on topical problems connected with the work of the Bulgarian and the Soviet trade unions was exchanged. An agreement on further developing the cooperation and drawing the two unions closer together was signed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 79 AU]

VISIT TO USSR--Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent delegate to Bulgaria to CEMA, returned from Moscow yesterday. He participated in the work of the 90th session of the CEMA Executive Committee, at which a wide range of questions connected with the organization of the 33d meeting of the CEMA session were discussed. Draft projects for long-term goal-oriented programs were also dealt with concerning cooperation in the production of mass consumer goods in the industrial sector, as well as cooperation in the development of transport relations and in the supply of these branches with machines and equipment. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 79 p 3 AU]

TANZANIAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Stanko Todorov, chairman of the State Council received Isaac Sepetu, minister of Information and Broadcasting of Tanzania, yesterday. The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Jounralists Union and chairman of the International Journalists Organization Social Committee. A number of questions connected with the further development of Bulgarian-Tanzanian cooperation in all fields and in the agricultural sector in particular were discussed. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 79 p 1 AU]

LUKANOV RECEIVES GDR MINISTER--On 23 May Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Otfried Steger, GDR minister of Electrical Engineering and Electronics, who is visiting in Bulgaria. Talks on further developing cooperation in the areas of electronics and electrical engineering took place. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 May 79 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GDR--The State Council relieves Penyu Genov Ktratsov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic to the GDR of his post and appoints Vulcho Naydenov Lenov, in his place as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 79 AU]

BULGARIA-SRI LANKA CULTURAL EXCHANGE--The programme for scientific and cultural exchange for 1979 between Bulgaria and Sri Lanka will contribute to the expansion and enrichment of cooperation between the two countries in the name of peace and understanding, said at the signing of the document today the Chairman of the Committee for Culture [illegible] Mrs Lydumila Zhivkova and the minister of culture of Sri Lanka, Mr Edwin Hurulle. Provisions are made for the exchange of information and documentation on the educational systems and the cultural life of the two countries. Scientific contacts will be established in the field of studies on Budhist civilization and culture. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1955 GMT 22 May 79 AU]

BULGARIAN DAYS IN PARIS--Paris, May 13 (BTA correspondent)--The days of Bulgarian economy, science and technology opened in Paris at the French Foreign Trade Centre today. The opening was attended by prominent representatives of the French business circles and the press. Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress, read the introductory speech on the subject of "Bulgaria along the road of economic, technological and scientific progress." [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 13 May 79 AU]

PAPAZOV BACK FROM FRANCE-- The delegation headed by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, which participated in the organization of the days of Bulgarian economy, science and technology in Paris from 15 through 18 May 1979, returned last night from France. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 May 79 p 2 AU]

STOYCHEV MEETS EDUCATORS--On 23 May Todor Ztoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Varna Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, met with educators and teachers of Varna Okrug on the occasion of 24 May--the day of Slavic culture. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 23 May 79 AU]

DOYNOV, VULCHEVA AT CEREMONY--On 23 May Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national education, took part in a ceremony at Sofia's univeristy at which academician Anatoliy (Lobunov), rector of Moscow University, was awarded an honorary degree for his contribution to the development of theoretical physics and Bulgarian-USSR friendship. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 79 AU]

TAKOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 23 May Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, took part in a celebration marking the 60th anniversary of the Eliseyna mining-metallurgical combine, Vratsa Okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 May 79 AU]

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV AT SCIENTIFIC SESSION--On 22 May Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in a scientific session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the First BCP Congress. The session organized by the BCP Central Committee and Academy of Sciences took place in Sofia. Several scientific papers were read. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 79 AU]

LEADERS AT COMMUNICATIONS ANNIVERSARY--On 21 May Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Tanchev, and Georgi Yordanov attended a festive meeting devoted to the 100th anniversary of Bulgaria's communications, which took place at Sofia's Georgi Kirov Hall. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 79 AU]

STROUGAL, KOSYGIN HOLD 'CORDIAL, BUSINESSLIKE' TALKS

LL241100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier, and Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, continued today in Javorina in the high Tatras.

The two men discussed issues and tasks whose gradual implementation will mean further real implementation of conclusions and agreements arising from the meeting of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during the visit of a Soviet party and state delegation in spring 1978.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal and Aleksey Kosygin reviewed the plans which Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will be solving in connection with coordination of their national economic plans for 1981-1985 and with long-term target programs of mutual cooperation among CEMA member states.

The talks took place in a cordial, businesslike and comradely atmosphere.

CPCZ DAILY REVIEWS ADVANTAGES OF CSSR-USSR COOPERATION

AU231555 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 May 79 p 3 AU

[Savtopluk Smutny article: "The Inexhaustible Possibilities of Development: What Cooperation With the USSR Means for the Czechoslovak Economy"]

[Summary] "Our national economy is closely bound up with the Soviet economy, our largest and most important partner. The all-round intensification of economic, scientific-technical and trade cooperation with the USSR holds the most important place in our integration in the international division of labor. For us the Soviet Union is a vital supplier of raw materials, fuel and energy, of machinery and technical equipment. Simultaneously it is our largest consumer of Czechoslovak products, particularly of engineering goods." Cooperation in science and technology helps us solve many problems more efficiently and enables our technicians and workers to develop their abilities in coping with contracts that otherwise would be the prerogative of the world's largest firms.

The former extensive form of mutual economic relations is now being changed into an intensive one. "Apart from the normal goods exchange contracts, an important role is played here by the mutual coordination of the two states' national economic plans and by the agreements on specialized economic cooperation on governmental, branch and enterprise levels. Their purpose is to increase USSR deliveries of raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy as a result of agreed deliveries of CSSR technological equipment."

The joint planned solution of selected scientific technical problems and the development of production cooperation and specialization establish prerequisites for long-term structural changes and for increased efficiency in our processing industry.

According to the new agreement on cooperation as regards iron ore, in the Sixth 5-Year Plan we will receive 1.5 million tons of pellets and concentrates, calculated in terms of pure iron, in return for deliveries of equipment and material for enriching ore and making pellets.

In 1975 cooperation in crude oil extraction and its transport started to expand in return for Czechoslovak deliveries of equipment for complete crude oil pumping stations, of blueprints for complete servicing stations for Tatra freight cars, of the construction of such a station in Tyumenskaya Oblast, and of deliveries of new kinds of pipes for crude oil extraction and for construction purposes, as well as of stainless steel pipes, the production of which will be increased--the appropriate CSSR facilities for this are under construction. "This cooperation, a follow-up of former deliveries like the four-high [kvarto] 3600 sheet-metal rolling mill for large-diameter crude oil transportation pipes and of welding plants for them, the continuing deliveries of Tatra freight cars and so forth," will provide us with "more than 18 million tons of Soviet crude oil annually toward the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan," and with other deliveries for the national economy under mutually advantageous conditions.

Agreements on natural gas extraction and transport concern deliveries of Soviet natural gas to us, the construction of long-distance gas pipelines in the USSR and the construction and operation of the Soyuz gas pipeline on our territory. With our participation in its construction and with the transport of gas over our territory we have provided for almost doubling the amounts of natural gas deliveries for our needs; toward the end of 1980 they will amount to 8 billion cubic meters annually.

Similarly the CSSR is participating in expanding the extraction and processing of asbestos, introducing the production of multielement fertilizers, building facilities for long-distance high-voltage electric power transmission, and so forth.

According to intergovernmental CSSR-USSR nuclear power agreements, the USSR is helping us prepare, design and build over 440 nuclear power stations. We are also taking part in the research, development and preparation of other advanced types of nuclear power and thermal power stations. The 1974 agreement on cooperation in nuclear power engineering has laid the foundations for a new engineering branch in the CSSR which is important not only for us, but also--because of its specialized products--for other CEMA countries.

And the Prague metro would be unthinkable without Soviet assistance.

In engineering the cooperation and specialization agreements cover the joint construction of asynchronous in-line engines. In the chemical and crude oil industries they cover research, development, design and construction work and the preparation and organization of production, as well as the start of production of machinery and equipment for all-important technological lines for the chemical, petrochemical, rubber and plastics industries.

Other agreements valid up to 1980 are: The agreements on specialization and cooperation in the production of certain pumping stations, compressors, refrigerating facilities, technological lines for ammonia production with a 400,000-450,000-ton annual output, food industry machinery (according to which we deliver equipment for breweries and dried-milk plants), apparatus technology, automation and computer systems equipment, and roadbuilding and public services machinery. According to the agreement on cooperation dealing with STB looms and equipment we are to get gripper looms [skripcove stavy] in return for deliveries of other loom equipment. Other agreements cover our needs in heavy tractors, grain combines, sugar beet lifters and flax harvesters, in return for our minitractors, hops harvesters and processors, and beet-top cutters.

According to other agreements the CSSR specializes in equipment for leather dyeing plants and other leather processing facilities, whereas the USSR specializes in equipment for bast fiber processing and in equipment for spinning, weaving and finishing.

We are providing telephone exchanges, television transmitters, color-television cameras, studio tape recorders and telephone relay equipment; the Soviet side is providing measuring equipment, relay facilities and certain telephone-exchange panels. Other agreements cover the spheres of machine tools, the products and aggregates of x-ray technology and products for the automobile industry.

In fuel and power engineering the scientific cooperation concerns matters like mine mechanization, automated control systems for coal mines and coal preparation plants, deep-mine coal extraction, and the protection of worked-over areas in flat-seam gently-dipping mines with the aid of support mechanization and so forth.

Joint projects include work on natural gas liquefaction, on new types of compressor stations, on computerized long-distance gas transport and on improved reliability of compressor stations and gas pipelines, as well as on the development of electrification systems and their operation, on the development of electronic computer calculation methods and on problems of the organizational structures of power engineering branches.

Economic cooperation in the chemical industry is based on three specialization and cooperation agreements for the Sixth 5-Year Plan: the first contains 119 items, 67 of which concern our imports and 52 our exports; the second concerns sugar beet refining and petrochemistry and contains 57 items, 45 of which concern our imports and 12 our exports; the third mostly concerns the USSR's cellulose and paper industry exports to the CSSR. There are four agreements in effect in the sphere of scientific-technical development. The first concerns cooperation in developing the technological process and the equipment for producing molded mechanical rubber goods from fluid caoutchouc; two others concern the elaboration of processes in the sphere of monocrystals; and the last concerns the production of semifinished products for organic anthraquinone dyes without mercury components.

With substantial assistance from the USSR, 250 plants for ferroconcrete elements have been built in the CSSR; the same goes for our first conveyer line for ceramic tiles in Chlumcany. The joint scientific-technical work includes the perfecting of industrial construction projects and their individual parts and of quality-control systems for producing ferroconcrete prefabricated parts; work on the automation of production processes; work on methods for cutting down labor-intensive operations in buildings constructed with prefabricated parts; on combined element systems in civic and housing construction; on the production of light-weight walls and partitions from nonconcrete materials; and so forth.

"The CSSR-USSR trade relations are developing rapidly and their quality is increasing. Toward the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the mutual turnover will approach R28 million, although a turnover of $25 million was originally envisaged. In 1980 the goods exchange will increase 40 percent, compared with 1975."

"The planning bodies are working intensively on coordinating the 1981-1985 plans of the two states. The plan coordination is expected to be substantially prepared this year and concluded at the beginning of next year with the signing of appropriate agreements. As a followup, a new long-term 5-year trade agreement will also be signed." Certain new agreements are being prepared: On the CSSR's participation in the nuclearpower station project in the Western Ukraine, which will insure long-term increases of electric power deliveries from the USSR.

Long-term specialization and cooperation programs for 1981-85--and in the vital branches of the processing industry, especially in engineering and chemistry, up to 1990--are being organized. They will be linked with the multilateral long-term CEMA programs and will enhance the production efficiency and export abilities of both states and reduce their dependence on imports from capitalist countries. They will stress comprehensive cooperation, from research to delivery, in all production aspects. This will enable the Czechoslovak national economy to cooperate with the USSR on a far broader basis. Both sides will achieve a further mutually advantageous efficiency in production and trade exchange.

KAPEK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR, MONGOLIA

LD241030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the city committee of the CPCZ in Prague, headed by Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the Central Committee and leading secretary of the city party committee, returned to Prague today from a 9-day visit to the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic. In Moscow it discussed preparations for friendship days between Prague and Moscow and became acquainted with the experience of ideological work of the Moscow city organization of the CPSU.

In Ulaanbaatar it signed a friendship agreement between the Prague city committee of the CPCZ with the Ulaanbaatar city committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and discussed aspects of construction in both capital cities as well as the improvement of city services.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUSAK'S VISIT TO SYRIA

End of Visit

LD241535 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, today ended his 4-day official friendly visit in Syria and returned to Prague.

Earlier today, Comrade Husak met in Damascus with Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and Syrian president. The two representatives highly appreciated the results of the visit which will be reflected in the further deepening of political, economic and cultural cooperation. They expressed their firm determination to deepen and develop their mutual relations. Comrade Gustav Husak again assured Hafiz al-Asad of the solidarity of Czechoslovakia with the just fight of the Syrian people to assert its rights. Hafiz al-Asad highly praised the firm and principled stance and the support given by Czechoslovakia to the Syrian people in their fight against imperialist and Zionist aggression.

At a press conference in Damascus, Comrade Gustav Husak said that the deliberations with the highest Syrian representatives were very successful. In international policy, the views of the two sides on the issues under discussion were either identical or very close. Comrade Gustav Husak denounced the barbaric attacks of Israel against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and expressed support for the fight of the Arab people against the separate treaties between Egypt and Israel. Czechoslovakia feels absolute solidarity with the progressive policy of Syria and with all progressive forces of the Arab world, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1630 GMT on 24 May carries a report on Husak concluding his visit to Syria which adds the following Husak comments recorded in Czech after Czechoslovak journalists asked him to assess the significance of the visit for the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations, especially in the economic sphere.

"I said concerning the political sphere that the visit has meant another step in deepening the friendly contacts between our two countries. We want to strengthen, deepen and broaden in a concrete way these contacts. We want to expand cooperation in the cultural, scientific, educational and health spheres. Particular attention was paid to economic contacts. Both sides, we and our Syrian comrades, worked very intensively on concrete questions of economic cooperation. A protocol was signed which embraces very important actions in further economic cooperation. As far as I know, Czechoslovakia is cooperating in four or five large-scale investment projects which are designed to help develop the Syrian economy. Other important investment projects were outlined in which Czechoslovakia is to participate, and also expanding trade for this year and next was discussed. In a word, this is a vast and very concrete program for deepening economic cooperation beneficial to both countries."]

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague Comrade Gustav Husak was welcomed by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Aldis Indra, Antonin Kapek and Josef Kempny, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Milos Jakes, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Mirolsav Capka; and other representatives.

Greetings to Al-Asad

LD242224 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (CETEKA correspondent)--Flying home from the four-day visit to Syria, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of greetings from aboard his plane to his host, President Hafiz al-Asad.

Gustav Husak voiced the conviction that the results of their talks will lead to the further allround expansion and development of mutual relations, friendship and cooperation.

'Arafat on 'Socialist' Assistance

LD050915 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] In Damascus last night Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and federal premier, had a meeting with PLO Executive Committee Secretary Yasir 'Arafat.

Immediately after his meeting with Gustav Husak, we asked Yasir 'Arafat for an interview: [Begin recording in English fading into superimposed Czech translation]

['Arafat] Just now, during our meeting with Comrade Husak, I received a cable from the headquarters of our armed forces in southern Lebanon. It says that the Israelis continue their raids on a number of refugee camps and Lebanese villages. The cable also informs me that the shelling of refugee camps in the area continues.

I must also mention the statement by Israeli Defense Minister Weizman who said yesterday that Israel would continue the aggression against the Palestinians, the PLO, and our people. He wants to step up the aggression, and he announced that Israel would use the most up-to-date and treacherous weapons and its navy, air force and ground forces. The Israelis' equipment includes banned weapons such as plastique and fragmentation bombs and napalm.

In spite of their threatening us in this way, we are convinced that we are strong enough to defend ourselves with the assistance of our friends in socialist countries.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much indeed.

['Arafat] During our conversation I told Comrade Husak that we were not alone, that we were strong because we had close friends in socialist countries and specially among the Czechoslovak people.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

Trade and Economic Protocols

LD242158 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak-Syrian protocols on trade exchange in the 1979-1980 period and the development of economic relations between the two countries were signed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi.

The documents provide for a further expansion of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Prague Return

LD241844 Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 24.05.79. CETEKA--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak returned here today from an official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

He visited the country at the invitation of secretary general of the Ba'th Party and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Gustav Husak was accompanied on his visit by member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Czech Premier Josef Korcak, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BLAS ROCA VISIT

Departure for Cuba

LD041034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Cuban Republic headed by Blas Roca, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice president of the Council of State and president of the National Assembly of People's Power, left Prague today for Cuba.

The Cuban guests were seen off at the airport by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; and Dusan Spacil, deputy foreign minister. Also present was Pedro Luis Torres, Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Interview on Results of Visit

LD241210 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Visiting President of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power Blas Roca said today that the results of his talks here are a valuable contribution towards cooperation between the legislative bodies of the two countries.

In an interview for CETEKA, the television and radio, Blas Roca stressed the importance of the exchange of experience and views with representatives of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly. He said he was impressed by the way in which the fulfillment of laws and government decrees is controlled in Czechoslovakia.

Referring to preparations for the Sixth Summit Conference of the non-aligned countries, to be held in Havana in September, Blas Roca stressed that both Cuba and other states are doing everything to provide the best conditions for the conference, and expressed the conviction that the conference will be another success of the non-aligned countries to the benefit of their anti-imperialistic policy, their struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism, to the benefit of new international economic relations.

Blas Roca stressed that preparations for the conference are at present the primary task of Cuba's foreign policy.

He said Cuba struggles actively for peace, for detente, for the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism and is striving for the best relations with all states. Fidel Castro's visit to Mexico is an eloquent example of Cuba's international policy. The socioeconomic systems of the two states are different but they opened up a fruitful stage in their relations which have been intensively developing during the whole period since the victory of the Cuban revolution, Blas Roca added.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF LEBANON DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD242358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Lebanon, headed by Georges Hawi, deputy secretary general of the party's Central Committee, visited our republic on 21-24 May, at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During the visit, the delegation was received by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The representatives of the two fraternal parties exchanged views on the current questions of the international development, above all on the situation in the Middle East, and resolutely denounced the stepped-up aggression of Israel against the territory of the sovereign Lebanese state.

Vasil Bialk and Georges Hawi also discussed questions on the further deepening of cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Lebanon.

PRAGUE RADIO DISCUSSES UK, U.S. STANDS ON MUZOREWA GOVERNMENT

LD241832 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The question of the attitude of Britain and the United States to the new Rhodesian Government of Bishop Muzorewa is now being widely discussed in Washington and London, and it too was the theme of the recent talks in London between the two countries' foreign ministers--State Secretary Cyrus Vance and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The recent two-stage so-called election of the new parliament in Rhodesia and the appointment of a black African prime minister was meant, according to the Rhodesian racists' scenario, to be the crowning point of the so-called internal settlement in the country. The stage managers of this farce are trying to make the impression that the so-called internal settlement is widely supported and they are now trying to persuade the West to cooperate more actively and openly with Rhodesia. However, the only result of the Rhodesian election farce was the maintaining in power of the white rascists, who secured 28 seats in the 100-member parliament with the right, in the next 10 years, to veto all decisions. It is also known that voters were herded to the polls by armed groups of the individual puppet groups, especially those of Bishop Muzorewa and Sithole, and that during the election martial law was enforced on 80 percent of Rhodesian territory.

Despite this, the recent talks in London between the American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, and the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, indicated that in the interest of safeguarding their positions in Rhodesia the governments of the two countries would be prepared to accept even such a quasi-solution as that prepared by the racists in Salisbury. Lord Carrington said in this connection that the British Conservative Government had decided to return legality to Rhodesia in the conditions of peace and international recognition. The American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, for a change, spoke of new realities in Rhodesia which must be taken into account. Britain, and especially the United States, will in this way secure in Rhodesia a link in their global imperialist strategy, which includes the struggle against progressive tendencies in Africa. They disregard the UN resolution which declared the recent Rhodesian elections null and void and they are in collusion against the people of Zimbabwe, who must have the decisive say in solving the Rhodesian question.

PROCEEDINGS AT SOCIALIST PARTY CC SESSION REPORTED

LD242230 Prague CTK in English 1811 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Ideological and political-educational work of the Socialist Party of Czechoslovakia was on the agenda of a session of its Central Committee here today.

A Presidium report stressed the contribution of the party to the further development of socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia.

The session adopted a resolution underlining the importance of the recently signed joint statement of the Czechslovak Socialist Party, the Polish Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Party of the GDR on the need for effective cohesion of all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for further extension of detente, disarmament and peaceful cooperation.

RUDE PRAVO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF NINTH CPCZ CONGRESS

LD241020 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--RUDE PRAVO recalled today the Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party held thirty years ago and said that its results marked Czechoslovakia's transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

In creating the general line of the construction of a socialist society, the Czechoslovak communists were able to rely on the ideas of scientific communism and the whole Marxist-Leninist theory, on the general laws of socialist construction. They were able to draw from the rich experience of the Soviet Communist Party and assert it in a creative manner.

In general the line adopted by the ninth congress brought revolutionary results. It corresponds not only to the degree of social development in Czechoslovakia, to the real conditions and opportunities of the country but also to the future needs of the nations of Czechoslovakia. It expressed the immediate interests of the broadest strata and because of this intelligibility and mobilizing character aroused revolutionary enthusiasm, an unprecedented political and working activity.

A principal part of this strategic line were efforts to consolidate the leading position of the working class and the communist party in all spheres of social life. The project of building up the material and technological base of socialism, development of the engineering industry, of the metallurgical, energy and raw material base were a particularly important tasks, RUDE PRAVDO said.

RUDE PRAVO pointed out the approach of the ninth congress to the settlement of the nationality question, which consisted mainly of the industrialization of Slovakia.

In the process of socialist construction, the differences that arose in the past between the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics were overcome and the Czechoslovak state and its unity were consolidated.

In the 1960's the rightist and anti-socialist forces which attacked the very existence of socialism in Czechoslovakia, were particularly aggressive against the general line of the ninth congress. They realized that the fulfillment of their plans requires the negation of all basic results of the ninth congress. Only after April 1969 did the new leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party with Gustav Husak at its head succeed in following up the bequest of the ninth congress, the Leninist way of overcoming the intra-party and social crisis. The energetic program of the 14th and 15th Congresses of the Czechoslovak Communist Party were a creative return to the best traditions of the party, RUDE PRAVO said.

BENO ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON EXCHANGE OF PARTY CARDS

LD241125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] A state-wide seminar "generalization of experiences from the preparations so far for exchanges of membership cards of the CPCZ, with special emphasis on further improvement of efficiency of work of primary organizations of the party," was held in Prague yesterday.

Mikulas Beno, Central Committee secretary, spoke about the topical tasks in the political-organization work of the party in the next stage of implementing the resolution of the Central Committee on the exchange of membership cards. He stressed that the results of the political, economic and social activity are the index of the quality and efficiency of party work. Mikulas Beno singled out the importance of deepening the leading role of the party in working teams and places of work.

From the report and the discussion it was clear that at the present stage of preparing for the exchange of party membership cards, the strengthening and deepening of ideological, organizational and action unity of the party. The further growth of the activity of communists, and the perfection of the activity of party bodies and organizations are characteristic of this exchange.

FOJTIK SPEAKS AT RALLY HONORING KLEMENT GOTTWALD

LD242354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] A festive rally of the working people in honor of the 30th anniversary of the 9th CPCZ Congress and the unveiling of a Klement Gottwald memorial was held in Ceske Budejovice today.

The importance of Klement Gottwald in our modern history was described at the rally by Jan Fojtik, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and secretary of the party Central Committee. He stressed Gottwald's role in the shaping of the communist party as a revolutionary organization of the working class and stated that 30 years ago, at the ninth congress of the CPCZ, Comrade Gottwald announced the beginning of the socialist changes in the country. Comrade Fotjik also noted that 10 years ago, at the historical April session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the party had again joined the revolutionary Gottwald course, defended it against opportunists and antisocialist elements, and under the leadership of Comrade Gustav Husak, the party not only overcame a severe crisis but also safeguarded a new and unprecedented development of socialism in our country.

ROHLICEK SPEAKS ON ECONOMY TO JOURNALISTS

LD241356 Prague CTK in English 1837 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak economic tasks are being implemented in essence, just as the program of living standard development, Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy premier and permanent representative in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, told journalists today.

Rudolf Rohlicek stressed that the living standard of the Czechoslovak population remains unharmed by the complicated problems faced by the industry and agriculture due to the increasingly complicated external relations. "We have not allowed the home market to be affected by the rising prices of raw materials Czechoslovakia must buy abroad," he said.

As a shortcoming Rudolf Rohlicek mentioned the failure to implement tasks comprehensively as they couple in the required structure and fluently throughout the year. [sentence as received] An imperative is to ease tension in fuels and energy supplies by saving in production. Czechoslovakia ranks among countries with biggest per capita coal production, but has a relatively high consumption of fuels and energy per one production unit in comparison with other advanced countries.

Rudolf Rohlicek went on to say that Czechoslovak economy places high demands on imports, and this requires exports to grow more quickly than to date, especially exports of the engineering products which are Czechoslovakia's traditional commodities--cars, tractors, textile machinery and several types of sophisticated machine tools.

Emphasis is being put, in the drafting of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1981-85), on securing of an adequate increment of fuels and energy. Czechoslovakia has no other possibility but to develop nuclear power production which will be the basic source of the energy increase and will be important also in heating after 1985.

Rudolf Rohlicek pointed at the irreplaceable role of socialist integration in the development of Czechoslovak economy. The solution of raw material and energy problems of countries in the Council for Mutual Economy Assistance is effectively aided by joint projects, oil and gas pipe-lines, and joint construction of enterprises for the extraction and processing of raw materials.

LOWER ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION MAY CAUSE PROBLEMS

LD241354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] The present situation in our power industry and preparations for the period to come was the subject of a briefing given to the press in Prague today by a spokesman for the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power. The main problems are caused at the moment by the nonconsumption of some of the electricity scheduled in consumption scales. The lower consumption does make it possible to economize well on water in hydroelectric stations, increase stocks of fuel in thermal power stations and use power generating sets more thriftily.

However, if this state of affairs continues much longer, it might eventually lead to a reduction on coal output in some mines. The failure to be prepared for the winter period is due not only to the energy workers themselves, but also to other industries, especially engineering with its frequent low-quality deliveries of the required equipment and spare parts.

BRIEFS

JORDANIAN DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL--A delegation led by A. Dabbas, deputy minister of industry and trade of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in the CSSR on 20 May to attend the first session of a joint commission which is to discuss a long-term CSSR-Jordanian trade agreement. The session is to contribute to the further expansion of the trade and economic relations between the two countries. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 79 p 2 AU]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN--Kabul--Deputy director of Czechoslovak Radio Kvetoslav Faix and director of Afghan radio Said Fazl Akbar signed here today an agreement on cooperation between their organizations. Afghan Information and Culture Minister Khayal Mohammad Katawazi stated during a meeting with the visiting delegation of Czechoslovak radio that the agreement has great importance for the further strengthening of friendship between the peoples of both countries. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 23 May 79 LD]

CUBAN YOUTH TEAM--Prague--A 50-member youth team of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba arrived here today for a one-year working stay in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee. They will stay at the Czech technical college for the first two months and then they will work on the construction of the power station Melnik III where they will help to build one of the most important energy stations in Czechoslovakia. [Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

FALLEN ROMANIANS HONORED--Col. V. Tugurel, military and air attache of the Romanian Socialist Republic's embassy in the CSSR, and E. Lazar, vice consul of the Romanian Socialist Republic's consulate in Bratislava, on Saturday [12 May] placed a wreath at the Piestany Monument to the Romanian soldiers who 34 years ago took part in liberating Piestany. The memory of the fallen soldiers also was honored by representatives of Piestany's party and state bodies. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 May 79 p 2 AU]

MOSCOW ACADEMICIAN HONORED--An honorary doctorate of Prague's Charles University was conferred today on academician Anatoliy Logunov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and rector of the Moscow Lomonosov State University, in recognition of his services to the world and Czechoslovak sciences and to the promotion of cooperation between Charles University and the Moscow Lomonosov State University. Academician Logunov has rendered especially distinguished services to the development of nuclear physics. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

BORDER WATER PROJECTS--The 11th session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet commission of water conservationists in charge of water resources on the joint borders ended in Kosice yesterday. At the close of the session the representatives of both countries signed a protocol, which contains measures aimed at insuring a joint, coordinated course of action by specialists in carrying out water projects on border rivers. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 20 May 79 LD]

LOCOMOTIVES FOR USSR--The 3,000 diesel engine CME-3 locomotive produced by the CKD Lokomotiva-Sokolovo plant in Prague for the USSR was delivered on 17 May to Soviet representatives in the presence of V. Jandusek, CPCZ Central Committee department head, and J. Simon, CSSR deputy premier. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 May 79 p 2 AU]

TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR USSR--In 1980 the Elitex Chrastava enterprise will deliver textile machinery worth KCS670 million to the USSR [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 21 May 79 p 2 AU]

ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAGS--As of last week the lag in leguminous crops had been mostly eliminated in the CSSR, after these crops had been sown on 102,235 hectares, that is, on 97.8 percent of the planned acreage. Only 0.4 percent of sugar beets remains to be sown in the CSSR; the south Moravian, west Slovak, central Bohemian and north Bohemian regions have fulfilled their plans and the central Slovak region, which has to sow sugar beets on 4,700 hectares, has reported that 98.2 percent of this plan has been fulfilled. The figure for eastern Slovakia is 89.7 percent, and for eastern Bohemia 2.3 percent, or roughly 535 hectares. Corn for grain has been sown on 79.2 percent of the planned acreage in the CSSR, and corn for silage has been sown on 33.4 percent of the planned acreage. The situation is less favorable in potato planting: one-third of the planned acreage remains to be sown; only 110698 hectares, that is 65 percent of the planned 170,288 hectares, have been planted. The plan for early potatoes has been overfulfilled in some places. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 79 p 2 AU]

POTATO PLANTING IN EAST SLOVAKIA--Of this year's planned area of 22,343 hectares of potatoes in the east Slovak region more than 16,300 hectares have already been planted. The sowing of corn for grain and silage has also made a good progress in the region in the past few days. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 15 May 79 p 1 AU]

SPRING FIELD WORK CONTINUES--In the south Moravian region the sugar beets have been thinned out on 438 hectares. That is only 1 percent of the planned acreage; in central Slovakia the last acres of sugar beets are being sown, but in eastern Slovakia only 6,917 of the planned 7,433 hectares have been sown. That is 93 percent. In eastern Slovakia potatoes have been planted on 16,328 hectares, or 73 percent of the planned acreage; in southern Bohemia the figure is 76.1 percent, and both southern Moravia and eastern Bohemia have each planted almost 88 percent. Corn for grain has been sown on 160,035 of the planned 172,320 hectares, that is 92.9 percent. The east Bohemian and north Moravian regions have fulfilled their plans, and the west Slovak and central Bohemian regions are nearing fulfillment in corn for grain. Corn for silage has been sown on 57.6 percent of the planned acreage in the CSSR; most of it, 80.1 percent, has been sown in southern Moravia, and 74.4 percent in western Slovakia. Only 17.1 percent have been sown in western Bohemia. A total of 140,000 hectares of winter crops had to be resown in the CSSR, and 20,000 hectares still remains to be sown. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 79 p 1 AU]

SPRING AGRICULTURE DIFFICULTIES--In the west Slovak region far more winter crops and winter rape had to be plowed up than last year. The large water-logged areas in the Levice, Nove Zamky and Bratislava rural areas are preventing the sowing of replacements for the plowed-up winter crops. But this should not serve as an argument against the plan or for the defense of the farmers' aversion to certain crops. Primarily such key crops as grain, leuminous crops, sunflowers, sugar beets, paprika and so forth must be sown. The situation in plant protection is complicated, since this year's measures have not shown the desirable effect. This can still be rectified, but on the condition that the experts advice is strictly followed. In certain areas of western Slovakia the corn will have to be plowed up because of wireworm; this means a loss of costly seeds from abroad and the loss of hundreds, or maybe thousands of tons of grain. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

NEW COAL MINE PROJECT--The cornerstone for the new coal mine near Slany was laid on 12 May. This super-mine will yield nigh-quality hard coking coal. According to CSSR Minister of Fuel and Power V. Ehrenberger, research has shown that coal deposits near Slane in the Kladno basin contain 355 million tons of hard coal, 105 million tons of which can be extracted. In the first construction phase, two pits with a 8.5-meter diameter will be excavated; in the second phase, 14 kilometers of horizontal passages will be excavated. The costs will amount to KCS1 billion. In the 1990's the mine will yield more than 2.5 million tons of coal annually, and will do so for 50 years. The super-mine will be built in cooperation with USSR experts and with the aid of modern USSR technology, suitable for this deposit which lies 800-1,300 meters under the surface. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 May 79 p 2 AU]

LAKE REPLACED BY COAL MINE--The largest water area in Most District--the 200-hectare Drinov Lake--will be drained in the course of the next 2 years so as to give place to a coal mine, for the extraction of the 40 million tons of coal lying under the lake surface. Three water reservoirs will be built to replace the lake and the Bilina Stream will partly get a new bed in pipes 120-centimeter in diameter. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

Army Training Center Visit

LD241520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--The GDR military delegation, led by SED Politburo member and National Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, which is on an official visit to Mozambique, visited a mechanized troop unit of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique in the province of Maputo on Thursday.

The delegation was guided by the commander, Lamberto Laisse, through the training center. Formerly, officers and units of the colonial army were trained at this military base to suppress the native population in order to preserve Portuguese colonial rule. Today, cadres of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique acquire political and military knowledge to protect the achievements of the young people's power.

At the conclusion of the visit a field meeting took place at which the soldiers of the troop unit handed over a greetings telegram to the GDR minister for national defense, in which they expressed their pleasure at being able to greet class comrades and comrades-in-arms from the GDR in their midst.

The same day the official talks between the two negotiating delegations continued in Maputo.

Maputo Reportage

For Maputo reportage on the official visit of Defense Minister Hoffmann to Mozambique see the Southern Africa section of the 23 May Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER SUPPORTS AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLES

LD240904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The dean of the diplomatic corps in the GDR, Moncef Jaafar, ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia, gave a dinner on Wednesday for the heads of missions of African states and representatives of the African liberation movements in the GDR to mark African Liberation Day. The dinner was attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and other GDR representatives.

In his toast, Ambassador Jaafar praised the GDR's policy of peace and emphasized the GDR's material, diplomatic and moral support for the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. He conveyed best wishes to the GDR government and people on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer noted that this year's GDR week of solidarity with the fight of the African peoples for national and social liberation was taking place as the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa for liberation from racism and colonialism entered its decisive phase. The foreign minister assured the national liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and the African frontline states of the GDR's unshakeable solidarity.

The visit of the party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to several African countries and the meetings with leaders of the liberation organizations clearly demonstrated the ties of solidarity linking the GDR people to the African peoples, Oskar Fischer noted.

The GDR foreign minister paid tribute to the diverse and fruitful relations which have developed between the GDR and the African states. He said the GDR would do everything possible to develop and further deepen these relations in the spirit of friendship and solidarity.

GDR, MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTRIES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD241132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1045 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--ADN correspondent--An agreement on further cooperation between the GDR and Mongolian People's Republic foreign ministries has been signed in Ulaanbaatar by GDR State Secretary and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Herbert Krolikowski and his Mongolian counterpart, Daramyn Yondon. Dr Krolikowski also had talks with Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren, during which bilateral relations and current international topics were discussed.

STOPH, ROMANIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION

LD241022 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Questions of scientific-technical cooperation for the post-1980 period were discussed in Berlin today by chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and president of the National Council for Science and Technology of the Romanian Socialist Republic Prof Ioan Ursu. They also discussed ways of making still better use of science and technology to raise the efficiency and effectiveness of the national economies of the two countries. They were unanimous in noting that bilateral cooperation on the basis of the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu in March 1977 has continued to deepen. Professor Ursu has been in the GDR for talks.

HONECKER SENDS 'CORDIAL' BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO TITO

LD250930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0329 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In a cordially worded telegram of greetings, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed greetings to Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslavia's highest representative, on his 87th birthday.

Erich Honecker pays tribute to Tito's merits as leader of the working class and people of Yugoslavia, to his work for world peace and international security as well as his personal active contribution to the success of friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR and the leading parties of the two states.

SEW DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO FRANKFURT-ODER

LD241120 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] The SEW delegation led by Party Chairman Horst Schmidt ended its 3-day visit to the Frankfurt-Oder Bezirk this morning. [passage indistinct]

TWO FRG CITIZENS DETAINED AS SFY SUSPECTS

LD241130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--FRG citizens Alfred and Inge M. [as received] have been detained by the GDR security organs on account of longstanding and wide-ranging espionage activites on behalf of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service (BND). Investigatory proceedings have been instituted and arrest warrants issued.

ATTENTION TO MICROELECTRONICS SEEN AS ESSENTIAL

DW250818 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 22 May 79 DW

[Matle Splettstoesser commentary]

[Excerpt] It is generally known that Erich Honecker at the last SED Central Committee plenum drew attention to the far-reaching changes resultant for the growth of our economy from the long-lasting and even further advancing transformations on the international markets. Nobody should harbor any illusions about that. This demands of us to draw large-scale material conclusions, for example, for safeguarding our raw material and material basis. This requires a qualitatively and quantitatively appropriate new approach to the needs of our export production just as it requires that we further increase our expenditures, which already are considerable, so as to insure the preconditions for the absolutely necessary utilization of science and technology.

The requirements are becoming tougher. Let me only mention microelectronics which also pose demands on our material possibilities in new dimensions prior to its comprehensive utilization for saving material, energy, and labor in new dimensions. Thus it is no exaggeration to speak of a development where qualitative changes have in fact begun. Changes which require, and have, our full attention, necessitate new orders of magnitude in the development of the economic potential, and are not easy to cope with. But then, when have socialists ever made it easy for themselves?

KARL-MARX-STADT YOUTH PREPARES FOR BERLIN FESTIVAL

DW250835 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 22 May 79 DW

[Excerpt from interview with unidentified youth representative at the Karl-Marx-Stadt Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What does the Free German Youth Organization of Karl-Marx-Stadt have to show 10 days prior to the opening of the festival in Berlin?

[Answer] Preparatory to the National Youth Festival we have planned, under the 30 years GDR competition drive, to fulfill 60 percent of the annual plan. We have succeeded in achieving this target, and we may report that we saved M19.7 million in the material austerity drive, the target [for the year] being M30 million, or I can tell you that we have saved more than 908,000 hours of worktime, collected more than 6,000 tons of scrap metal and more than 500 tons of paper. The newly founded youth brigades number 44.

So, I might say that we need not be ashamed of our balance sheet, and the young people from Karl-Marx-Stadt present at our 20th Jubilee Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow here also are delegates to the National Youth Festival. They can proudly go to Berlin to report to the party there that the youth of Karl-Marx-Stadt, too, has fulfilled its targets.

HONECKER, STOPH APPEAR AT END OF BICYCLE RACE IN BERLIN

LD250832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"That was fantastic!" These were the congratulatory words from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Berd Drogan (GDR), who won today's run. Honecker, together with Premier Willi Stoph and other members of the SED and state leadership, did not miss the opportunity to witness the arrival of the cyclists from 19 countries in Berlin. Tens of thousands of Berliners gave the participants in the world's biggest amateur cycling race an enthusiastic welcome, lining the routes at the finish in the GDR capital. During the 14 stages of the race, some 2 million sports enthusiasts have lined the route, which runs through Prague, Warsaw and Berlin.

BRIEFS

AID TO VIETNAM--Rostock--Six GDR ships are presently on the "Rostock-Vietnam Solidarity run" or else returning home. In addition to trade goods, they are carrying solidarity cargo to alleviate the consequences of the Chinese aggression. These include trucks, fertilizers, food and hospital equipment. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0706 GMT 24 May 79 LD]

GDR-UK SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--London--An agreement on scientific cooperation was signed on Wednesday in London between the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of Great Britain. The agreement was signed by the presidents of the two institutions, Dr Hermann Klare and Lord Alexander Todd. The agreement provides for exchanges of scientists for study and research visits over the next few years, particularly in the field of basic scientific research. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0946 GMT 25 May 79 LD]

TU TALKS IN ALGIERS--A joint declaration and a working agreement were signed by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Federal Presidium, and (Abdallah Demene Debbith), FLN Central Committee member and secretary general of General Union of Algerian Workers. At the conclusion of the official talks on 21 May, the FDGB delegation also visited a modern agricultural settlement and the GDR-built industrial combine of Berrouaghia. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 79 p 1 AU]

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING COURSE--Eighteen countries are participating in an agricultural training course organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency and by FAO at the Leipzig Institute for Isotope and Radiation Research. During the course, which will last from 21 May to 17 June, participants will become acquainted with the nitrogen isotope N 15 and fertilizing methods. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 79 p 2 AU]

SCIENTIFIC THEOLOGY MEETING--A 3-day scientific meeting of the six departments of theology of the GDR universities began on 21 May at the Berlin Humboldt University under the heading "Witness and Service of Evangelical Christians and Churches in the GDR Socialist Society." The main lecture was given by Prof Dr Klaus Peter Hertzsch from Jena University. The meeting is attended by higher school teachers, scientists and church dignitaries. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 79 p 2 AU]

HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING--Friedel Malter, chairman of the GDR Committee for Human Rights, said at a meeting in Berlin that the committee would continue its struggle against the numerous human rights violations in the capitalist world and condemned the "scandalous acquittals of heavily incriminated war criminals and the increase of neo-Nazi machinations in the FRG." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 79 p 2 AU]

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, HAS TALKS WITH PUJA

LD241804 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 24, (MTI)--Paulo Jorge, foreign minister of the Angolan People's Republic, arrived for an official, friendly visit in Budapest on Thursday [24 May] at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Following Paulo Jorge's arrival the Hungarian-Angolan foreign ministerial talks began at the foreign ministry.

CEMA'S FADEYEV HOLDS TALKS IN BUDAPEST WITH MARJAI, LAZAR

LD241826 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, conducted negotiations with Nikolay Fadeyev, CMEA secretary, about timely issues concerning cooperation between Hungary and the Economic Council. Janos Szita, head of Hungary's International Economic Relations Secretariat, also participated at the deliberations.

Gymorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Fadeyev on Thursday. Also present at the meeting, which was marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was Jozsef Marjai.

SOUTH AFRICA CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD241812 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, a delegation of the South African Communist Party headed by chairman Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, arrived Thursday in the Hungarian capital, Budapest.

The delegation was received at the Ferihegy Airport by Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign [Relations] Department of the HSWP Central Committee.

LAZAR, SARLOS VISIT COUNTY BORSOD

LD241014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] The County Borsod group of deputies, with the participation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers held consultations about the water management situation between the Bodrog and the Tisza. The meeting was held at Ricse, where the district water works will be built within 18 months thus granting a further 14,000 people access to safe drinking water.

Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and general secretary of the People's Front, also visited County Borsod. He spoke at the session of the County People's Front Committee, where tasks of settlement policy were being discussed.

NEMES INSPECTS CSEPEL IRON WORKS

LD241016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Dezsoe Nemes, Politburo member and chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG, visited the Csepel iron and metal works. He listened to a briefing about the big enterprise; later he inspected a number of plants and finally gave a lecture at an activists' meeting.

PRAVDA CARRIES WOJTASZEK ARTICLE ON 'SPIRIT OF PEACE'

LD241507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Polish Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek: "Educate People in the Spirit of Peace"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Warsaw--The course of events in the world arena in recent years confirms the need for a constant struggle to further strengthen and deepen the relaxation of tension. The detente process has become the dominant trend in international relations despite the dangerous seats of tension and conflicts which still exist and despite the intrigues of the cold war supporters.

The strengthening of peace and security is primarily the result of the consistent, constructive policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that it is necessary "...to do everything to deepen relaxation of international tension and embody it in concrete forms of mutually advantageous cooperation among states."

As was stressed at the recent Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers' committee session, the development of the international situation has confirmed the absolutely topical nature of the conclusions and the importance of the proposals contained in the declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow on 23 November 1978. The socialist states' numerous initiatives have contributed, and are contributing, to insuring real improvements in the solution of fundamental present-day problems, and above all problems relating to halting the arms race and effecting disarmament, liquidating military conflicts and seats of tension and deepening the process of international detente.

One of these initiatives which Poland submitted for examination by the United Nations and which was adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1978 is the declaration on educating the peoples in the spirit of peace. Some 27 socialist and nonalined countries were the coauthors of the document.

The broad support for the Polish proposal is a significant phenomenon, an act of great importance. This idea was put forward 5 years ago by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, speaking at the United Nations. He said, in particular: "Let us transform the cause of educating the younger generation for a life under conditions of peace and friendship among the peoples into a most important aim and let us give practical shape to the humanist ideals contained in the UN Charter."

The development of the situation since that time has confirmed the need to adopt a broad program aimed at eliminating aggression and wars from international life. We have come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to develop this idea in a comprehensive political proposal. In putting forward this initiative at the 33d UN General Assembly session last September, we pointed out, in particular, that it is the result of Poland's preoccupation with the difficulties currently being encountered on the path to detente and the deepening of cooperation and the conclusions of new agreements on disarmament. Our initiative is based on the belief that under the conditions of a threat to world peace, the chief source of which is the growing arms race, it is necessary to act vigorously and comprehensively in order to insure a lasting guaranteed peace.

Our proposal is based on the progressive traditions of the Polish people and the tragic experience of World War II. It is in keeping with the basic principles of our socialist system and is at the same time a manifestation of a sincere desire to provide a peaceful life and development for our people and other peoples. Herein too lies the internationalist and universal nature of the declaration which states that "...all peoples and all people, irrespective of race, creed, language or sex, possess the inalienable right to live in peace...." And it is in the common interests of all mankind to respect this right.

We are aware that in the present-day international situation the struggle for the implementation of the declaration's principles will not be easy. We are constantly faced with forces who oppose detente and the Chinese leadership has become their political ally. In its desire to implement its hegemonistic aims China did not shrink from armed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, from interference in other states' internal affairs, from perfidious methods harming peaceful cooperation among the peoples and the easing of tension. It is in the fundamental interests of the socialist community, the international communist movement and also all peace-loving states to condemn and restrain the aggressor.

The declaration on education of the people in the spirit of peace is a document of great international significance which formulates a comprehensive program of international actions aimed at strengthening the social and political barriers which curb the kindling of conflicts and wars.

This document contains an appeal to all states to treat the preservation and strengthening of a just and lasting peace for the good of present and future generations as the supreme task in their activity and to insure conditions wherein the educational system and the mass news madia educate the entire public and especially the younger generation in the spirit of peace. We are referring here to the inadmissibility of racial hatred, national discrimination and the course of violence and war. We are talking about propagating the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding, the formation of an appropriate attitude on the part of the individual toward these phenomena and the building of a sound infrastructure of peace in the social consciousness.

Some 138 states supported the adoption of the declaration and no delegation voted against it. This fact indicates that the Polish initiative is in keeping with the genuine aspirations of the international public.

This initiative was universally assessed as an important integral part of the actions aimed at implementing the main aims and tasks of the United Nations.

The adopted document is closely linked to the important initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states in the matter of strengthening international security, consolidating the detente process and--is of special significance at the present stage--curbing the arms race and achieving progress in the disarmament sphere.

The declaration on the education of the peoples in the spirit of peace was presented within the framework of the agenda item concerning the strengtheing of international security which--as is known--has been discussed every year since 1970 on the initiative of the Soviet Union. Its spirit is in complete accordance with the Soviet state's initiatives set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's election meeting with working people on the renunciation of first use of nuclear and conventional arms and on broadening mutual trust.

I would like to note the friendly collaboration and support of Soviet comrades during the adoption of the declaration. During my latest visit to the USSR and my conversations with Comrade A.A. Gromyko I had the chance to cordially thank our friends for this support.

Poland has repeatedly put forward important and topical peace initiatives at international forums. Suffice it to recall the Polish plan for creating a nuclear-free zone in central Europe which was put forward at the United Nations in 1957. Together with its socialist allies Poland was also an active initiator of, and participant in all the stages of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In recent years Poland has made an active contribution to the development of peaceful political dialog in Europe, making use of numerous summit meetings, in particular with the leaders of Western States.

We viewed the convening in Warsaw in 1977 of the World Assembly of Builders of Lasting Peace as an expression of the acknowledgement of the role of People's Poland in this question of vital importance to all the peoples.

The adoption of the declaration is just the first step on the long path of implementing this document's provisions. However, the fact that the implementation of the declaration is a protracted process by no means signifies that vigorous actions can wait. The aims for which we are struggling in this sphere are too important to permit any procrastination. We will repeatedly return to the question of the implementation of the declaration in the United Nations and in other international organizations. We will also raise this problem in bilateral relations. The widespread propagation of the idea, content and aims of the declaration and their consistent implementation are of great importance for insuring peace today and in the distant future.

As for Poland and the other states of the socialist community it can be said that the provisions which form the basis of the declaration actually reflect experience that has already been accumulated. We will persistently enrich it and comprehensively develop it. This stems from our sincere desire for peace and from the Marxist-Leninist ideology of the PZPR and our state.

The aim we are striving for in all our activity when implementing the declaration on the education of the peoples in the spirit of peace consists in creating a reliable foundation for a peaceful life for future generations so that, as the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted in November 1978, says, "...mankind can stride into the 21st century under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation."

Collaborating with the other socialist states and the forces of peace and progress the world over, Poland will spare no effort in achieving these noble goals.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES U.S. DEPUTY AGRICULTURE SECRETARY

LD240926 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May, PAP--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today, received the U.S. Deputy Secretary for Agriculture Dr Edward Schuh, chairman of the American delegation for the session of the Polish-American working group for agricultural produce trade. The sides discussed present problems of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of agriculture and food industry. They pointed to the purposefulness and possibilities of its further expansion.

BRIEFS

RYBICKI ACTIVITIES IN SPAIN--Prof Zygmunt Rybicki, PZPR Central Committee candidate member and rector of Warsaw University, who represents the PZPR at the 28th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), was received by PSOE chairman Prof Enrice Tierno Galvana to discuss various aspects of Polish-Spanish cooperation, especially cooperation between Warsaw and Madrid. Prof Z. Rybicki also had talks with PCE [Spanish Communist Party] officials--H.M. Gonzalez-Jerez and Alonso Zaldivar--and met with rectors of Autonoma and Complutense Universities in Madrid to discuss Polish-Spanish scientific cooperation. [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 May 79 p 6 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION VISIT--The CPCZ Central Committee delegation that has visited [dates not given] Poland under Vladimir Kozic, deputy head of the Political-Organizational department, studied the PZPR's experience in implementing the Seventh Congress resolutions on strengthening and stimulating party ranks. The delegation had talks in the Central Committee and toured Torun Voivodship to study party work, it was received by Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 May 79 p 4 AU]

POLISH-DUTCH ECONOMIC TALKS--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received on 16 May Dr Jelle Zijlster, chairman of De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., and discussed with him a number of issues of the current and future economic and currency situation and problems of the further development of Polish-Dutch trade and industrial cooperation. Witold Bien, chairman of the Polish National Bank, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 79 p 4 AU]

GREEK CP OFFICIAL VISIT--PAP--At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Antonis Ambathielos, Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, visited Poland recently and on 4 May met Edward Babiuch, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. He also had talks with Ryszard Frelek, PZPR Central Committee secretary. Views were exchanged on international relations and on the present state of affairs in the International Communist and Workers Movement. Full solidarity was expressed with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia resisting the aggressive actions of Beijing ruling circles. Both parties confirmed their standpoints concerning the Mideast settlement and emphasized the need to consolidate the unity of the International Communist and Workers Movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Support was given to bilateral Polish-Greek relations whose state and development meets the needs of both countries and peoples. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 May 79 p 4 AU]

SWEDEN'S HAGEL IN POLAND--At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Swedish Workers Party, arrived in Poland on 4 May and on the same day had a meeting in the PZPR Central Committee headquarters with Ryszard Frelek, PZPR Central Committee secretary, Waclaw Piatkowski, Foreign Affairs Department chief in the PZPR Central Committee, and Krzysztof Ostrowski, deputy director of Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee. In a friendly and cordial conversation the sides tackled problems concerning inter-party cooperation and Polish-Swedish relations. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 May 79 p 4 AU]

MEXICAN PARLIAMANETARIANS--PAP--on 27 April Leon Klonica, minister of agriculture, and Jozef Krotiuk, board chairman of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles, received a group of Parliamentarians, members of the Agricultural Commission of the Mexican National Congress, who are now in Poland. The visitors inquired about the forms of organization, management and development trends in Polish agriculture, as well as about the activity of peasants' self-government. The Mexican Parliamentarians visited the Hortex vegetable and fruit processing plant in Gora Kalwaria and the Agricultural Production Society in Czaplik, Warsaw Voivodship. They will visit Poznan Voivodship and will meet members of the SEJM Commission for Agriculture and Food Industry. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Apr 79 AU]

IONOSPHERIC RESEARCH--The Space Research Center of the Polish Academy of Sciences is cooperating with the Electromagnetic Waves Research Institute in Florecne by conducting ionosphere research. Radio signals from the Italian Sirio satellite are being observed in order to establish the irregularity of the ionosphere's structure, resulting in various sorts of radio wave interference and fading. The research is of great practical importance, particularly for satellite communication. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 19 May 79 LD]

POLAR EXPEDITION--A Polish polar expedition, which had been conducting scientific research in Bunger's Oasis in East antarctica in January and February, has returned to Poland. The expedition, headed by Assistant Professor Wojiech Krzeminski from the Geophysics Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences, reactivated the Antoni Boleslaw Dobrowolski Polish Polar station in Bunger's oasis. The station, given over to Poland by the Soviet Union 20 years ago, served Polish expeditions in 1959 and 1966. During their few-week stay the members of the expedition made a lot of scientific research. A special experimental field was set up for observations of glacier movements. Water samples from the sea bay and from freshwater lakes were taken for further research. Meteorological observations were also made. [Excerpt[[Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 20 May 79 LD]

ARREST OF SWITON CHILDREN--ATP--On Saturday, 19 May, the police in Katowice arrested the son and daughter of the Polish dissident, Mr. Switon, who has been on a hunger strike at the [Roman Catholic] basilica in Piekary since 17 May to protest the fact that the pope is not coming to Upper Silesia about which we had heard on Sunday from a dissident source in Warsaw. The son of Mr. Switon, Jan, was still being detained as of Sunday evening. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 22 May 79 p 6 WA]

MORE ON PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO SPAIN

PSOE Delegation Reception

AU241520 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--On May 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu met at Aranjuez Palace a delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] made up of Jose Frederico Corvajal, president of the Provisional Management Commission of the PSOE, and Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the PSOE.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

During the interview, the delegation expressed their satisfaction at the particularly important visit Nicolae Ceausescu is paying to Spain, at the good relations existing between the PSOE and the RCP as well as the wish to act for developing the Romanian-Spanish relations on multiple planes. They thanked for the participation of an RCP delegation in the recent PSOE congress and pointed to their steady concern for the unity of the PSOE ranks, for that party to further play an important role in the life of the country.

Approaching current international aspects, they emphasized the importance the two parties attach to the 1980 Madrid meeting, their determination to act so that it should conclude successfully. Stress was also laid on the necessity of intensifying efforts of all democratic, working-class, progressive forces for detente, peace, collaboration and security, meeting the interests of the peoples in Europe and all over the world, the cause of general progress.

The interview passed in a friendly atmosphere of warm cordiality.

PTE Leaders Reception

AU241521 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--On May 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Eladio Garcia Castro, secretary-general of the Spanish Labour Party [PTE], and Nazario Aguado, member of the PTE leadership.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

During the interview, the conviction was expressed that the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to Spain is of great importance for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, that the visit--the first of a head of a socialist state to Madrid--is an opening to the foreign policy of Spain, meeting the wish and aspirations of the Spanish people after peace, collaboration and understanding among nations.

The wish was also expressed that the relations between the RCP and the PTE [be] further developed, in the interest of the Romanian and Spanish peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and security in Europe and the world over.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly ambience.

Meeting With Business Official

AU241529 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday afternoon, at Aranjuez Palace, Xavier Gonzales Stefani Aquilera, president of the Spanish Confederation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.

Attending the interview was Gheorge Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania.

During the talk on the occasion, the wish was expressed that, as part of the good relations generally developing between Romania and Spain and in keeping with the talks Romania's president had with the Spanish head of state, with the prime minister and other representatives of the political and economic life of Spain, the Romanian-Spanish economic relations witnessed stronger development, an important contribution in this respect being also made by the Confederation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.

The mutual wish was also expressed that, as part of the general Romanian-Spanish relations, closer contacts [be] established for developing an ever broader collaboration between the CEPYME [Spanish Confederation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises] and economic organizations of Romania, the assessment being made that this fully meets the interests of progress, economic and social development of the two countries and peoples.

Meeting With Institute President

AU241530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--On May 23, in the evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received at Aranjuez Palace retired General Manuel Diez Algeria, president of the Institute for Foreign Relations of Madrid, and his wife.

Stress was laid during the interview on the importance of this visit, the first of a head of a socialist state to Spain, and the belief was expressed that it would mark another important moment in the ascending course of the Romanian-Spanish relations. Highlighted was in this context the contribution the Institute for Foreign Relations of Madrid can make to better acquaintance and rapprochement between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, to the manysided development of their cooperation, both on a bilateral and on an international plane, in the interest of the peoples, of detente, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Visit to Industrial Institute

AU241754 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Summary] This morning President Nicolae Ceausescu visited various Spanish economic units, including the Madrid National Industrial Institute, the largest Spanish industrial consortium. "On this visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and other Romanian and Spanish officials."

At the institute President Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted by Spanish Industry Minister Carlos Bustelo and by members of the institute board. On this occasion a cooperation agreement was signed between this institute and the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation in the fields of petrochemistry, machine-building and others.

This morning President Nicolae Ceausescu also visited an electric battery factory in (Monzanares), 170 km south of Madrid.

Visit to Toledo

AU250934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid (AGERPRES) 25/5/1979--On May 24 in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the ancient city of Toledo. On this visit the distinguished Romanian guests were accompanied by First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorge Oprea, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, by the other officials in the suite of the Romanian head of state.

On entering the town, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by the mayor of the city, Juan Ignacio de Mesa Ruiz, and the municipal councillors. The mayor handed the distinguished Romanian guests the key of the city.

The cathedral, the Santo Tome Basilica, the old synagog and the El Greco memorial house--architectural monuments of the town--were visited. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu signed the visitors' book of the El Greco memorial house. During the visit of the distinguished Romanian guests to Toledo the inhabitants of that town spontaneously manifested empathy for the Romanian head of state.

Toledo Dinner

AU250935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid (AGERPRES) 25/5/1979--On May 24 in the evening, Ignacio Lopez dal Hierro, civil governor of Toledo Province, and his wife gave a dinner in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

During the dinner Manuel Clavero, minister of culture, who accompanied the distinguished Romanian guests on their visit to Toledo, and the civil governor of Toledo Province toasted to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, to the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Spanish peoples.

In answer to the wishes they were addressed, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at his visit to Toledo. He stated that he was deeply impressed of what he saw in Spain, and noted the mutual wish to develop the Romanian-Spanish relations of collaboration in all domains, on an international plane, in the struggle for detente and peace as well.

Foreign Ministers' Talks

AU242052 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and his Spanish counterpart Marcelino Oreja today had a working meeting in Madrid.

In the spirit of understandings reached between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Spanish king and prime minister, the two ministers examined various matters concerning the implementation of measures and ventures on developing relations between Romania and Spain; the proper preparation of the 1980 Madrid meeting; the enhancement of the climate of detente, peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Agreements Signed

AU242055 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Several agreements on developing Romanian-Spanish relations of cooperation in various fields were signed today in Madrid: An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation; a convention on avoiding double taxation; an agreement on international road transportation; an agreement on developing economic relations between the Romanian Ministry of Machine Building and the Spanish National Industrial Institute; and an agreement on cooperation between AGERPRES and the Spanish press agency.

Oprea, Spanish Industry Minister Meeting

AU250932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid (AGERPRES)-25/5/1979--Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea had a working meeting with Spanish Minister of Industry Carlos Bustelo. Examined were new possibilities of cooperation between Romania and Spain in various industrial fields, the cooperation on third markets included.

Romanian, Spanish Youth Officials Meeting

AU250933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0758 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid (AGERPRES) 25/5/1979--Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], met on Tuesday with a delegation of the Union of Spanish Communist Youth led by its Secretary-General Jose Palau.

Problems were discussed on the occasion concerning the links of friendship and collaboration between the two organizations as well as aspects of the present-day international situation.

RCP MESSAGE TO SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS PUBLISHED

AU221649 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 May 79 p 5 AU

[RCP Central Committee message to the 28th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party delivered at the 17 May proceedings by Dumitru Popa, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, head of the RCP delegation participating in the congress]

Esteemed Comrades,

On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of the working people of Romania, we address a warm friendly salute to the participants in the congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, to all socialist militants, to the working people and to the friendly Spanish people. We wish to address to you our cordial congratulations and best wishes for the current celebration of one hundred years of your party's activity.

We are glad to underline, on this occasion, too, the upward course of the friendly relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, which were given strong impetus by the fruitful meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Felipe Gonzalez, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual esteem.

We also wish to mention with satisfaction the ascending course, on multiple planes, of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Spain; links which are grounded on affinities of language and culture, on rich traditions in the struggle for the triumph of the ideas of freedom and national independence, for democracy, economic and social progress.

The Romanian Communist Party expresses its determination to further work to expand and deepen the collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields, to strengthen the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

All our people are currently devoting their creative efforts to successfully implementing the program for the country's socioeconomic development adopted by the 11th RCP Congress. In the first 3 years which have elapsed in the present 5-year plan, our people have recorded outstanding successes in developing and modernizing the forces of production; raising the technological and productive potential; increasing the national wealth; raising the working people's living standards; developing science, culture and arts; and improving the socialist relations of production. All this has determined our fatherland's more rapid progress along the road of progress and civilization. This year all the Romanian people are meeting the 12th RCP Congress and the 35th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation with new achievement. These are two outstanding events in Romania's social and political life.

Socialist Romania promotes an active policy of collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries, nonalined countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, grounded on the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of the threat or use of force, the observance of every people's right to decide independently its destiny, the way of its political and social development.

As a European country, Romania actively militates for detente and cooperation in Europe, for the translation into life of the Helsinki-signed documents as a unitary whole, for the building of a durable security system able to offer all the European peoples guarantees against any aggression or interference in their internal affairs. In this respect, we attach great importance to the thorough preparation of the future Madrid meeting in 1980, considering that more resolute actions should be taken for the development of broad and free economic, scientific and cultural cooperation among all states and particularly for the adoption of firm measures of military disengagement, without which real and lasting peace cannot be conceived of either in Europe or in the world.

Also attaching particular importance to her own region, Romania works to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and goodneighborliness, trust and mutually advantageous collaboration.

In view of the great increase in military expenditures and the waste of resources caused by the production of new means of destruction and bearing in mind the dangers posed by the increase in military arsenals to the peace and security of peoples, Romania believes that everything should be done to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. [paragraph continues]

In this respect RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that: "...We proceed from the fact that the workers class, the socialist movement and the communists have always had as their highest goal mankind's liberation from the danger of wars and the creation of a world of peace and good understanding among peoples. The responsibility of socialist forces, the workers class and revolutionary militants everywhere is all the greater today, and they should do everything to attain these vital requirements."

Socialist Romania consistently advocates and acts to eliminate all hotbeds of tension and conflict existing in the world and to solve all contentious problems only through peaceful means and negotiations, in full accordance with the basic interests of peoples, peace and overall security.

Proceeding from the reality of the world's division into poor and rich countries, a result of the imperialist and colonialist policy of domination and oppression, we believe that all mankind should firmly act to eliminate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order, based on full equality and equity, which can facilitate the more rapid progress of developing countries and their unhampered access to scientific-technical achievements and which can insure the stability of the world economy.

Having in view the special role of the working class and the people's masses, of the advanced forces throughout the world, the Romanian Communist Party resolutely works for the development of collaboration, understanding and solidarity based on equality and mutual respect, with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, the national liberation movements and other revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for the liquidation of the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression, of interference in the domestic affairs of other states, for the promotion of the ideals of progress, freedom, democracy, national independence and peace nourished by all the peoples of the world.

Expressing our conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will continuously develop in the future, too, we wish you, dear comrades, full success in the proceedings of your congress.

RADULESCU ATTENDS TURKISH REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS

Meeting with Ecevit

AU241533 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, (AGERPRES), 24/5/1979--Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice president of the State Council, had an interview with Bulent Ecevit, chairman of the Republican People's Party (RPP), prime minister of Turkey, while in Turkey to attend the 24th Congress of the RPP.

Expressing satisfaction at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Turkish relations of collaboration on multiple planes, they voiced the determination to seek out new and [as received] opportunities to deepen and diversify this collaboration both bilaterally and on an international plane.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, characteristic of the Romanian-Turkish relations.

Meeting With Turkish Ministers

AU241535 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0958 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, (AGERPRES), 24/5/1979--Vice President of the State Council Gheorge Radulescu met Hikmet Cetin, deputy prime minister of the Republic of Turkey and Teoman Koprululer, minister of commerce.

Highlighted was the ascending course of the relations between Romania and Turkey as well as their development following the understandings and documents concluded during the summit visits in Bucharest and Ankara. Also underlined was the fact that by their positive course, the relations between the two countries contribute to the creation of a climate of understanding and peace in region, in Europe and worldwide.

Both sides stressed the necessity of finding fresh possibilities for expanding the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Turkey as well as their cooperation on third markets.

GDR'S STOPH RECEIVES IOAN URSU IN E. BERLIN

AU242017 Bucharest AGREPRES in English 0818 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Berlin, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, received Ioan Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, who is paying a working visit to that country.

Greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker were exchanged on the occasion. During the interview, the present stage and the results of the technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and the GDR were appreciated and the possibilities to further develop these relations for the mutual benefit of the two countries were highlighted.

The talks between the heads of the central bodies for science and technology in Romania and the GDR started in Berlin. They will discuss the broadening of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of scientific research, technological development and the application of technical progress for 1979-1980 and then for the 1981-1985 period.

GIOSAN RECEIVES CUBAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU242043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--Upon the invitation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, Blas Roca Calderio, president of the National Assembly of People's Power of Cuba, arrived in Bucharest on May 24, at head of a delegation.

The Cuban parliamentarians were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, and by other representatives of the Romanian parliament.

In the afternoon, Blas Roca Claderio and Nicolae Giosan had an interview, when satisfaction was expressed at the steadily upward course of the relations between Romania and Cuba. Views were exchanged concerning the activity of the parliaments of the two countries, stress being laid on the mutual wish to further amplify the relations of friendship and collaboration between the parliaments of the two countries, in the interest of socialist construction in Romania and Cuba, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The same day, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly gave a dinner in honor of the Cuban guests.

CAZACU RECEIVES CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU242047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--On Wednesday afternoon, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received a delegation of the Communist Party of Chile led by Rodrigo Rojas, member of the Political Commission of the CC of the Communist Party of Chile, that is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP; Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP, was also present.

During the interview, the sides informed each other on the activity and current preoccupations of the two parties. Approached were also aspects of the further development of the comradely relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties.

MEETING OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' CONSUMER COOPERATIVES HELD

AU242019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--A meeting of the chairmen of the central unions of consumer cooperatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union took place in Bucharest on May 22 and 23.

The participants exchanged experience and opinions on problems concerning the activity of the cooperatives and the further promotion of the collaboration among the cooperative organizations of the respective countries.

The heads of the delegations participating in the meeting were received on May 23 by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Stress was laid on the occasion on the good relations among the parties, countries and peoples represented at the meeting, as well as their steady development on multiple planes. Approached were aspects regarding the expansion and diversification of the relations among the consumer cooperatives' organizations of the respective countries, the further promotion of exchanges of information and experience.

YUGOSLAV CULTURE DAYS OPEN IN ROMANIA

Yugoslav Delegation Arrival

AU241942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--The official delegation that is to take part in the festivities occasioned by the days of culture of the nationalities and peoples of Yugoslavia in Romania (May 24-June 2), arrived in Bucharest on May 23. The delegation is led by Ivo Margan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, representative of President Josip Broz Tito to the festivities.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Miu Dobrescu, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, by other officials.

Program Description

AU241945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1152 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--Culture days of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia will be arranged over May 24-June 2 in Bucharest and in several more important towns of Romania. Their rich programme announced in the Romanian press includes theatrical shows and concerts given by reputed artists, film galas, poesy and prose, book shows and exhibitions of contemporary and medieval painting and of history, as also a symposium devoted to current orientations in the literature of peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

These multiple cultural-artistic actions fit in the traditional cultural collaboration between the two countries, marked every year by a rich exchange of artistic groups. Exhibitions of history and arts, feature films and films for children, concerts and shows were given of late in Romania by the Skopje folkloric ensemble, the orchestra of the Belgrade Philharmonic, the radio-television choir, the theatrical companies of Novi-Sad and Subtica. The exhibitions "The People's Uprising in Serbia in 1804," "Contemporary Yugoslav Sculpture," "Archeological Treasures at the Iron Gates" were shown in Bucharest on "Romanian-Yugoslav cultural, literary and linguistic relations," as well as festivals of Yugoslav film. Likewise, Romanian theatrical companies of Bacau, Craiova and Timisoara performed in Yugoslavia, plastic arts exhibitions were arranged there by the museums of Galati and Cluj-Napoca, and the folkloric groups of Oltenita, Bucharest, Timisoara performed on Yugoslav stages. All these actions contributed to a better acquaintance with each other's cultural, artistic and spiritual assets.

RCP RESOLUTION ON ROMANIA'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

AU172134 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 17 May 79 AU

["Resolution of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on the Celebration of 35 Years Since Romania's Liberation From Fascist Domination"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/5/1979--It is 35 years on August 23, 1979 since Romania's liberation from fascist domination--the great national day of the Romanian people, event of historic importance for the free and sovereign development of Romania on the road of communism and progress, reads the document adopted by the Executive Political Committee in its meeting of May 15.

Achieving a closing [word indistinct] around the working class of the democratic, patriotic and anti-fascist forces, and strengthening the collaboration with the military forces, the Romanian Communist Party led the people to the victory of the national, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection of August 23, 1944. This magnificent historic act took place in the favourable international conditions of the victories of the glorious Soviet Army, of the armies of the other states of the anti-Nazi coalition, turned weapons on Nazi Germany. The Romanian people entered with the whole army, with all its material and human forces alongside the Soviet Army, the whole anti-fascist coalition, in the anti-fascist war until the total defeat of Hitler's Germany.

The act which took place on August 23, 1944 opened a new era in Romania's history--the era of profound democratic and revolutionary changes, of complete national independence and sovereignty, of building a new, socialist life.

The Romanian people meets the 35th anniversary of its liberation with historic victories in all domains of activity.

Romania has changed from a weakly developed agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian state with a dynamic industry in full swing grounded on the latest gains of contemporary science and technology, having a socialist agriculture in full progress, a material and spiritual living standard in continuous growth.

Of decisive importance in this historic epoque is the stage marked by the ninth, the tenth and the eleventh congresses of the Romanian Communist Party--the most fertile one of Romania's whole history, indissolubly linked to the name and activity of Nicolae Ceausescu who leads the destines of the homeland and of the Romanian people on the road of liberty, independence and socialism.

Romania enjoys a high international prestige and has friends on all meridians of the globe due to her just foreign policy of peace, friendship and collaboration with all peoples, of active participation in the fight for solving the complex problems of contemporary world.

All the historic achievements registered these 35 years of free and independent development--and which open new and wonderful prospects of progress to the Romanian people--are a brilliant confirmation of the rightness of the RCP domestic and foreign policy, which, creatively applying the principles of dialectical and historic materialism, the generally valid truths, to Romania's concrete conditions, acts in firmness and clearsightedness for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Addressing to the whole party and people the call to mobilize all energies for celebrating the 35th anniversary of homeland's liberation with fresh achievements in all domains of activity, the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party decided that the party, mass and civic organizations should carry on an intense political, organizational, cultural and educational activity in meeting August 23, for uniting and mobilizing all forces of the working people in towns and villages to the implementation of the single national plan of economic and social development of Romania for 1979 in best conditions.

In meeting August 23--the document shows--volumes of Nicolae Ceausescu's work will be put out in Romania and in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities, other works on social and political themes, studies and collections of history and of the other social and political sciences as well as literary, art, music works and films which should reflect the glorious past of the Romanian people, the fight against fascism and war, the historic signification of the revolutionary events of August 23, 1944, the successes scored in the socialist construction, the role of the Romanian Communist Party, unflinching leader of the people in the revolutionary fight and in building the new social system.

The resolution further shows the cultural-educational, artistic shows which will take place in Bucharest, in municipalities, towns and communes on the occasion of Romania's great national day.

Military shows, parades of the patriotic guards and of the detachments of youth prepared for homeland's defence, of the Red Cross detachments as well as demonstrations of the working people will take place on August 23 in Bucharest, municipalities, county seats as well as in other municipalities and towns.

TITO TO VISIT ALGERIA, LIBYA, MALTA AT END OF MAY

LD241438 Belgrade **TANJUG** Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, will pay an official friendly visit to Algeria at the end of this month at the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. This was announced at the regular press conference today by Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. On this occasion he said:

"We consider President Tito's visit to Algeria to be a very important one. It marks the continuity of meetings between heads of these two close and friendly, nonalined and Mediterranean countries which enjoy cooperation in all spheres and which have constant and firm relations imbued with full trust and understanding.

"Yugoslavia and Algeria are linked in particular by the goals and policy of nonalinement from which the two countries gain their inspiration in their aspirations and development of better and more just international, political and economic relations.

"It is well-known that the two countries share the same or very close viewpoints on a series of other problems of the modern world, which is indeed understandable considering the similarity of the historical paths along which they have passed in their development and in international policy.

"In addition to bilateral relations, the exchange of opinions between President Tito and President Bendjedid will encompass the most important questions of international relations and will contribute to the efforts of the nonalined countries toward further strengthening the unity and role of the nonalined movement in international relations. This visit will therefore most certainly be of broader international significance."

The journalists asked whether President Tito is to visit any other countries during the trip, to which the spokesman replied that President Tito is also to visit Libya and Malta. "You will be informed of this in good time," he said.

Presidency Informed

LD241440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Vice President Lazar Kolisevski, in whose work the highest ranking federal officials took part. The Presidency was given the details on the forthcoming official friendly visits to be paid by Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Malta.

The Presidency adopted the report on the official friendly visits paid to the Republic of Togo, the Republic of Mali and the People's Republic of Benin by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency. The meetings and talks with the highest ranking leaders of these nonalined countries facilitated a broad exchange of opinions on the further development of all-round friendly relations and current world problems, in particular on the joint activities directed toward strengthening the movement's unity of action and realizing nonalined policy in the struggle for new political and economic relations in the world.

At the session it was stressed that it is necessary to undertake appropriate measures to strengthen and expand all-round economic cooperation with these countries. The Presidency adopted a decision on the election of members of the Council for National Defense and a decision on the appointment of a president, vice president and members of the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order. The Presidency also examined other questions within its competence.

TITO RECEIVES BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

PRC's Hua Guofeng

LD242150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council:

"Dear Comrade Tito, please accept my sincere greetings on your 87th birthday and my best wishes for your health and long life. Let the Yugoslav people under your leadership carry out lasting new successes in the construction of socialism and self-management and in the struggle for realizing the main principles and unity of the nonalined movement.

"I still have a very vivid recollection of my friendly visit to your wonderful country last year. The all-round development of friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia is very satisfactory. I am sure that in the future the friendship and cooperation between our countries will develop unhindered."

Romania's Ceausescu

LD242252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of your birthday, it is a particular honor for me to send you on behalf of communists, the Romanian people and on my own behalf cordial greetings and best wishes for success in efforts to build socialism in friendly Yugoslavia, for the prosperity of the Yugoslav peoples, for the cause of peace and socialism, international security and the introduction of new relations of equitable cooperation among all peoples in the world.

Our party and all of the Romanian people once again acclaim traditional Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation, and in particular the significant role which our traditional meetings play and the understanding which is consolidated at the top level with a view to developing mutual agreement-making.

I am completely convinced that the lasting friendship and close cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the LCY and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY will strengthen and develop comprehensively in the spirit of the jointly adopted decisions, respect and mutual trust for the well-being of our peoples and of socialism and peace in the world.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov

LD242254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

At the session it was stressed that it is necessary to undertake appropriate measures to strengthen and expand all-round economic cooperation with these countries. The Presidency adopted a decision on the election of members of the Council for National Defense and a decision on the appointment of a president, vice president and members of the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order. The Presidency also examined other questions within its competence.

TITO RECEIVES BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

PRC's Hua Guofeng

LD242150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council:

"Dear Comrade Tito, please accept my sincere greetings on your 87th birthday and my best wishes for your health and long life. Let the Yugoslav people under your leadership carry out lasting new successes in the construction of socialism and self-management and in the struggle for realizing the main principles and unity of the nonalined movement.

"I still have a very vivid recollection of my friendly visit to your wonderful country last year. The all-round development of friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia is very satisfactory. I am sure that in the future the friendship and cooperation between our countries will develop unhindered."

Romania's Ceausescu

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Our party and all of the Romanian people once again acclaim traditional Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation, and in particular the significant role which our traditional meetings play and the understanding which is consolidated at the top level with a view to developing mutual agreement-making.

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Bulgaria's Zhivkov

LD242254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Esteemed Comrade Tito, on the occasion of your 87th birthday, please receive my most cordial greetings and wishes for health and success in your very responsible work for the well-being of the peoples of the SFRY.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that cooperation between the BCP and the LCY, as well as between our two neighboring socialist countries, will develop in the interests of our peoples, of socialism and of peace in the Balkans.

NEW EARTHQUAKES, TREMORS REPORTED 24 MAY

'Forceful Earthquake' in Hercegnovi

LD241758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Summary] Hercegnovi--A forceful earthquake was felt in Hercegnovi at about 1830 today. There were no victims and no damage has been reported.

'Strong' Earthquake in Ulcinj

LD241820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Ulcinj--At 1825 today, a strong earthquake again alarmed the inhabitants of Ulcinj and caused new destruction. The inhabitants are especially alarmed as they experienced a strong earthquake this morning at 0218. According to first reports, nobody has been injured.

Earthquake Near Titograd

LD241950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--It has been announced by the republican civil protection headquarters of Montenegro this evening that the earthquake which occurred at 1823 registered 5.6 degrees on the Richter scale and 7.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The epicenter was 50 km south of Titograd. According to information received to date, eight people have been injured in Bar, one in Kotor and no exact details have been given on the number injured in Budva. The earthquake was felt throughout the republic and the power supply to Bar, Ulcinj and Budva has been cut off as a result of the tremor.

Budva Report

AU241001 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] As we have already informed you, at 1823 tonight a strong earthquake was felt in south Montenegro. According to the Titograd seismological station, the intensity of the earthquake was 7.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The epicenter was some 50 kilometers south of Titograd. We have received a report from Budva by Bratislav Kokolu:

At 1825 a rather strong earthquake hit Budva, its coast, and one could say the entire Montenegrin coast and coastal area. The earthquake, however, did not cause any new damage to sound buildings, but the walls of some buildings damaged by previous earthquakes have collapsed. Several persons in Budva and its environs have been injured, but no one was killed as far as we know now. While we are reporting this at 1900 the ground is still shaking.

Only a few minutes after the relatively strong earthquake was felt here in Budva, an earthquake which, let us hope, has not caused any great damage or casualties, Predrag Culafic, president of the communal assembly, appeared in the headquarters. There is, it appears, a state of readiness. All commissions, all people, all members of the headquarters (?are here).

[Culafic--Begin recording] What should I tell you. As you see, Budva is full of smoke. This hill and the mountains are covered by smoke. Panic is great because the earthquake was of a rather great intensity. We still do not know whether anyone has been injured. We still do no know what the real situation is. The headquarters has met here. We will send out teams to see whether the villages have been damaged and what we should do. [end recording]

Kotor Report

AU241938 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] We have recorded the following report from the Titograd radio news of the day:

Our correspondent reports from Kotor that the earthquake which occurred at 1825 was the strongest since the disastrous earthquake of 15 April. It lasted about 8 seconds and caused new damage to buildings. Rocks from the neighboring mountains tumbled down. People quickly left their houses; those who have vehicles have left for safer areas.

While we are reporting this, the people of Kotor commune are out in the fields and open areas. According to incomplete data, no one was killed, and the number of injured is minimal. We have been informed from Morinj and Risan that no one has been injured.

It is already evident that new damage has occurred at nearly all industrial and work organizations. The apartment houses in Kotor have again been damaged and chimneys and roofs have collapsed. New damage has also occurred on the operational coasts of Kotor commune.

State of Emergency in Bar

AU241939 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] We have another report from Titograd radio on the earthquake which less than an hour ago hit the Montenegrin coast:

A strong and long earthquake has again alarmed the people of Bar. According to the first reports, six persons were injured and were taken to a hospital in the old town. A state of emergency has again been declared, and the town is without power. All inhabitants are in the streets, which are rather crowded because many people have also set off in automobiles. This indicates that what is involved is nearly the strongest earthquake to affect this area. The ground shook strongly and for rather a long time, and at the same time a treacherous tearing apart was felt which finished many seriously damaged buildings.

Injuries in Montenegro

LD242238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2011 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--According to the first data put out by the Civil Protection Staff, over 50 citizens of the coastal towns in Montenegro have been injured in tonight's earthquake. About 10 of them sustained more serious injuries. According to incomplete data, nobody was more seriously injured in the country.

In Bar, Cetinje and some other places, the earthquake damaged the water pipes, so that water must again be supplied by tankers. Thanks to quick and efficient action by technical teams, electricity has been restored in all larger places with the exception of the suburbs of Bar.

35 Tremors Registered

LD250920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0804 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--The apparatus of the Titograd seismological station has registered 35 lesser tremors of varying intensity following the very strong earthquake that hit Montenegro last night at 1823 and that measured about 8 degrees on the Mercalli scale.

Two tremors, at 2205 and 0423, registered 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. A tremor at 2328 registered 5.5 degrees. The remainder of the tremors measured 4 degrees or less.

LJUBICIC CONGRATULATES JNA ON YOUTH DAY

LD241110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] the following message of congratulations:

"Comrade sailors, cadets and young officers, I congratulate you on 25 May, Youth Day, and send you my most cordial greetings along with the wish that you may attain even greater successes in your honorable and responsible work in consolidating the combat strength of our armed forces.

We celebrate Youth Day and Comrade Tito's birthday together with all young people of Yugoslavia and with all nations and nationalities of this country, displaying our admiration and respect for his untiring creative work in establishing and constructing socialist self-management and nonalined Yugoslavia, for his courage and steadfastness, and for his humanism and belief in man. We won all our victories and all our gains during the past few decades led by the revolutionary vanguard of our country's working class, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [KPJ] and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed for over 40 years by Josip Broz Tito. Young people respond to the love and trust shown by Comrade Tito with love and boundless loyalty, believing in him and unswervingly following his path.

In addition to the great KPJ-LCY jubilee, and together with Youth Day this year we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Federation of Yugoslav Communist Youth, the revolutionary organization of young people which raised many generations of revolutionaries who are the pride of this country and an example to all future generations.

You are a generation born and growing in peace, freedom and self-management socialism and you represent the future of this country. Our nations and nationalities look to you with confidence because you have already asserted yourselves in all activities and have accepted and are continuing the revolutionary process of further constructing our society in a direction laid down by the LCY led by Comrade Tito.

Comrade young people in our armed forces, in your training for the defense of your socialist country you have shown good results. That should be an encouragement for even harder work and for even greater achievements in this and other activities. The complex international situation and our tasks in the all-people's defense and social self-protection system require us to be constantly vigilant to quickly and resolutely resist any assault on the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the SFRY and on the achievements of our revolution.

Let our supreme commander, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, his great work and the energy with which he approaches his commitments in the leadership of our country and her armed forces be an inspiration and encouragement to you in your selfless service to your country. In congratulating you on Youth Day I again wish you many successes in your work and happiness in your life."

MORE CONGRATULATIONS FOR DOLANC ON AWARD

Assembly President Markovic

AU231325 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has sent congratulations to Stane Dolanc on his award of the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Journalists' Congratulations

LD241310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke in Belgrade today with representatives of the Yugoslav information media. Yugoslav foreign policy and international relations were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation was also Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

At the end of the conversation the journalists congratulated Stane Dolanc on his high recognition--the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor, which was awarded to him by the president of the republic. All the journalists accompanied these congratulations with lengthy applause.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL DISCUSSES NONALINEMENT

LD242229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Council for International Relations held a meeting today in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Milos Minic. It considered Yugoslavia's preparations for the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries.

During a very thorough and meaningful discussion, which embraced all the most important questions of the movement in connection with the forthcoming summit, full support was given to the stances and assessments of the first meeting of the Coordinating Commission for preparing SFRY participation in the sixth nonalined summit conference which was held recently at Brdo near Kranj under the chairmanship of Comrade Tito.

Proceeding from very complex international circumstances, in which preparations are being carried out for the sixth summit, the meeting emphasized that the forthcoming high-level meeting of the nonalined countries should formulate the immediate tasks of the movement and nonalinement policy in the present phase of struggle for new international political and economic relations and outline the methods for their solution.

In this respect, the importance of elaborating the concept of and action program for the nonalined movement was emphasized. The directions of this activity, it was stressed in the discussion, include strengthening the independence and security of all countries in keeping with the basic principles of nonalinement policy as permanent components of equal international relations, the final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid, the struggle for a new international economic order, the elimination of hotbeds of tension in keeping with the principles of nonalinement policy and the reaffirmation of the principle of solving international disputes by peaceful means and negotiations. This also means, it was noted at the council's meeting, further organized political action in implementing the decision adopted at last year's special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

It was emphasized at the meeting that the movement is achieving constant progress and great results on the basis of its original criteria, principles and aims which at the first conference in Belgrade determined the permanent orientation of the nonalinement policy and movement as an independent and nonbloc factor in international relations. The policy of nonalinement, it was emphasized in the discussion, places primary emphasis on the full independence of countries and the freedom of peoples in the struggle for the establishment of more just international relations. It is this progressive character which has provided the strength to overcome numerous difficulties and tests which the movement has faced in its development. In this sense, the movement has been expanding in the struggle to implement the principles and aims of nonalinement policy, thus favorably influencing the process of democratizing international relations, strengthening progressive forces and commitments in the world, the solution to development problems and the growth of socialism into a world process.

It was especially emphasized at the council meeting that from the very beginning the movement has had a nonbloc character and orientation which does not mean an a priori equal stance towards the great powers, blocs and social systems but an independent assessment of their policy and stances towards concrete international problems and towards the policy and program of the nonalined movement as a whole.

Great attention at the council meeting was devoted to the question of detente, through which all international relations are reflected. In this sense, it was emphasized, the nonalined countries should deal with this vital question to the greatest extent possible, proceeding from the stance that the process of detente should be all-embracing, that is, it should not be limited to relations between the great powers and blocs, because--it was said--such narrowly understood detente does not embrace the essential fields of international relations and does not contribute to the elimination of existing crises which threaten peace in the world.

Proceeding from the fact that the struggle for a new international economic order represents a priority task and one of the most important cohesive factors for the nonalined and other developing countries, the participants in the discussion--representatives of the republican and provincial councils for international relations and federal institutions--devoted great attention to acute problems in the international economy. This situation, it was stated, is the consequence of increased contradictions, structural disharmony and the development of the underdeveloped countries. A picture of this situation was illustrated at the meeting with discouraging data on the development stagnation in the developing countries and with criticism of the narrowminded policy of self-interest by the developed countries.

In this framework, the importance of the strategy of relying on one's own forces in the nonalined and other developing countries was emphasized.

Stressing the importance of the struggle against the remannts of colonialism, racism and all forms of imperialism, the council meeting emphasized that the nonalined countries must be consistent in the struggle against all aspects of foreign domination and force, against political and economic hegemony and all new negative phenomena in international relations and thus pay still greater attention to strengthening the independence and defence of the security of the nonalined countries.

Regarding differences of views and interests which have their objective reasons and which have led to certain political confrontations concerning the most important questions of development and activity, the council recalled that they have always been present in the movement as well. However, it was pointed out that foreign pressure from positions of force has always been directed towards stirring up these difference, the division of the nonalined countries on ideological and other grounds and towards limiting the room for their activity. In view of the difficult colonial legacy and increasingly open foreign pressure, the solution to disputes and conflicts between some nonalined countries is an exceptionally complex, delicate and long-term process. However, so far, it was emphasized, the nonalined countries have succeeded in achieving general agreement on key questions and their unity of action. The view was expressed at the council meeting that the question of peaceful solution to disputes between nonalined countries will be given fittingly important treatment at the sixth summit, not only because of the obligations accepted by the movement in this respect at previous gatherings but also because of its topicality and the present international conditions.

It was noted at the council meeting that in the entire period to date the nonalined countries have fostered and promoted democratic relations in the movement on the basis of full equality and participation of all countries in making decisions on all questions of common interest. Democratic relations have been and remain an essential precondition for engaging the nonalined countries in the struggle for the democratization of international relations as a whole.

Complete respect for differences--it was stated in continuation--demands that partial interests be subordinated to general aims and that stances which affect the vital interests of one or a group of nonalined countries should not be imposed, especially if this leads to a split in the movement. Fostering and developing democratization in relations between the nonalined countries represents an important precondition for the success of its actions and the only way to crystallize the broadest common denominator of interests and views in the nonalined movement.

The broadness of the movement is one of the bases of its strength and attraction in the world, which makes it possible that progress in the world is the fruit of the activity of an enormous part of mankind, without which essential changes beneficial to mankind as a whole are not possible, it was stressed at the council meeting.

The exceptional importance of further strengthening mutual cooperation among the nonalined countries in all fields and the ever-increasing reliance on one's own forces, to which Yugoslavia will also make its full contribution in the future, was also emphasized.

The council also considered the draft platform for the second conference of the pool of news agencies and representatives of governments of the nonalined countries which is to be held in Belgrade. The council emphasized the importance of this conference and urged an even more active pool orientation toward the implementation of its original motives in order to change the situation in world information, in keeping with the principles of the policy of nonalinement and the decisions of the fifth summit in Colombo and the conference of the foreign ministers of nonalined countries in Belgrade.

'GROUP OF 77' AT UNCTAD CONFERENCE SPLIT OVER ENERGY ISSUE

LD242046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 24 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Manila, May 24 (TANJUG)--The position and activity of the Group of 77 at the fifth UNCTAD is being aggravated by differences on whether the question of energy--which is a special problem for the developing countries without energy sources of their own--should be included in general debate on the world economic situation.

The question of energy was not discussed, and, consequently, no position on it was adopted, in Arusha.

Formally, the problem of energy was raised within the Group of 77 by Costa Rica, which proposed to include into a draft resolution the provision stipulating that as part of the measures for establishing the new international economic order, care will be taken about the situation of those developing countries which are worst afflicted by the absence or insufficiency of their own sources of energy.

The developing countries, including those without energy problems, such as, for instance, the members of OPEC--fully agree that an important, perhaps the most important aspect of development is involved. However, these countries are not convinced that such a major (?position) can be dealt with in a casual way. The proposal of Costa Rica has come as a considerable surprise and caused embarrassment because the prevalent view is that this question has too many aspects and requires a thorough, comprehensive study.

The majority in the Group of 77, including Yugoslavia are aware that energy will be the main question in the future. It is already a worldwide problem, the settlement of which requires thorough preparations.

The Latin American group within the Group of 77 abides by its position, so that all debates among the developing countries remain, at present, without any positive outcome. Alleged as underlying this action are Argentina and Brazil, whose interests in this sector are really great and specific, as are, after all, their ties with the developed Western countries.

It is still uncertain whether, and if so, how will this energy knot be unravelled, even if the Group of 77 succeeds in transcending the division within it in assessing the present circumstances for placing energy on the agenda. The same problem, possibly in an even graver form, would be created within the negotiating group, where the United States is sure to play on the card of this division, thus effectively blocking the attainment of the main objective of the conference--adoption of a program of actions. But despite this, the conference is in full swing, and its bureau held its first meeting earlier today.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON BALKAN STATES' COOPERATION

LD242152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG)--After a comparatively long slowdown, multilateral cooperation in the Balkans was given fresh stimulus by the recent bilateral meetings between Yugoslav, Greek, Romanian and Balkan top leaders, said Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic at a regular press conference today.

Asked if contacts and consultations are underway regarding the convening of a Balkan conference on questions of transport and communications, Kalezic said: "There are prospects for contacts and exchange of view as concerns certain fields of economic cooperation. They are to define more specifically the scope and way of such cooperation. Concrete initiatives however, are yet to ensue."

AID FLOWN TO MAPUTO FOR 'LIBERATION MOVEMENTS'

LD242220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, May 24 (TANJUG)--Twenty-five tons of relief aid donated by the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia to the Patriotic Front (ZANU), and seven tons of food, medicines and clothes for the victims of Rhodesian raids on Mozambique donated to the FRELIMO party by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, were carried to Maputo today by special planes of Yugoslav Airlines (JAT).

Yugoslav Ambassador to Mozambique Zelkjo Jeglic presented the donations to the ZANU and Mozambique government representatives and FRELIMO leaders. Ambassador Jeglic underlined the solidarity of the peoples of Yugoslavia with the liberation movements in southern Africa and the frontline countries in their struggle against racism and colonialism.

KMEZIC MEETS WITH ROMANIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD241826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Pancevo, May 24 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Executive Council Nikola Kmezic met here today with Romanian Minister of Chemical Industry Mihail Florescu.

The Romanian minister attended a cermony marking the putting into operation of a petrochemical complex at Pancevo, Vojvodina. Kmezic and Florescu discussed economic cooperation between the two countries, including the prospects of long-term cooperation between Romanian chemical industry enterprises and organizations of associated labor in Vojvodina.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT MEETING SET FOR 28-30 MAY

LD242204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG)--The need being felt in Yugoslavia's economy for a much faster development and improvements in its chemical industry, is one of the main reasons underlying the convening of a second consultation on the development of Yugoslavia's chemical industry by the year 2000. The consultation, set for May 28 through 30 in Belgrade, will be attended by about 600 experts and executives from Yugoslavia's chemical industry, scientific institutions and other self-management or state institutions, organizations and bodies dealing with chemical industry.

A number of foreign experts have also been invited to attend. Some of them have announced their intention to submit reports on the current trends in development of world's chemical industry and science.

According to preliminary estimates, the output in Yugoslavia's chemical industry will increase five fold by 2000. That is why considerably more sources of raw materials and energy must be provided, and faster pace ensured in the development of technological and technical potentials in Yugoslavia's chemical industry and chemical sciences as a whole.

According to a draft agenda for the consultation, these topics will be discussed in detail in five introductory and 30 other reports and scientific papers to be presented by prominent Yugoslav experts.

NIN PUBLISHES ARTICLES ABOUT WORK ON LCY HISTORY

AU231506 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1476 on 22 April, on pages 10-12, carries a 3,350-word article by Stevan Niksic entitled "The Epoch of Revolution" 60 Years of the LCY: History Is Written by the Brave" on the preparation for the first complete history of the LCY. Reviewing some events and personalities from the history of the LCY, Niksic characterizes the paucity of information in the history textbooks about Filip Filipovic, first secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party, who was executed in the Moscow Lubyanka prison in 1938, as a "special kind of injustice" and says that "only now, after many years have passed, Filip Filopovic will be accorded his deserved and rightful place in the history of the Yugoslav workers movement."

In this connection Niksic also recalls that as late as at the Fifth Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1948 the names of a number of prominent Yugoslav revolutionaries, including Milan Gorkic, who perished in the Stalinist purges in the Soviet Union, were mentioned "in the old inherited way," that is, were listed as those who "were expelled from the Yugoslav Communist Party because of 'their ties with the class enemy' and because they 'deceived the Comintern.'" Even though the Yugoslav Communist Party realized rather quickly "the true nature and character of the monstrous Stalinist trials and purges, some time still had to pass before many of the Yugoslavs, who were victims of the tragic events, were officially rehabilitated," Niksic says.

In this connection Stevan Niksic reports that, in a recent interview with him, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, vice president of the Commission for the LCY History of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and head of the editorial committee preparing the history of the LCY, said that "'for such an undertaking as writing the history, the scientist, understandably, needs a certain dosage of courage.'" Reporting that the editorial committee for the LCY history consists of more than 60 historians from all republics and provinces and from the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, Niksic further notes that "one of the difficulties faced by the scientists engaged in writing the history of the LCY is connected with the search for the necessary historical 'sources'." For instance, many valuable documents connected with the LCY history are still held in the archives of the Soviet Union and especially in the archives of the former Comintern. And "it is precisely the materials held in the Soviet archives in which our historians are particularly interested."

As regards some of these materials, Niksic reports that according to Prof Dr Ivan Ocak from Zagreb, who has studied the life and work of Filip Filipovic, "the largest part of Yugoslav materials, including those about Filipovic," held in the archives in the Soviet Union where Filipovic spent 27 years, "is still not available for scientific study. The same is also true about the materials in the archives of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Soviet and of the Committee for State Security (KGB) which include the investigating materials about Filipovic and therefore also the necessary facts for his biography. They were only shown to me and I read what interested me and I was told that I should not take notes and that I should not remember...." Professor Ocak says, according to Niksic.

Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian issue No 1477 on 29 April, on page 15, carries a 1,200-word article by Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, vice president of the Commission for the LCY History, entitled "Courage for Writing History: In Connection With the Article 'History Is Written by the Brave.'" Dr Stojanovic takes exception to the aforementioned article by Stevan Niksic and says that "Comrade Niksic has quite arbitrarily placed some fragmentary information about the organization and problems of work on the history of the LCY, which is also not always reported correctly, within the context of h s own lamentation about the Stalinist purges in the thirties."

Stojanovic also reproaches Niksic for implying in his article that "the work on the LCY history comes against the 'prohibition' of the Soviet KGB" as stated to Prof Dr Ivan Ocak regarding the materials about Filipovic in the Soviet archives. Thus, Niksic's article on the work of 60 Yugoslav historians on the LCY history "begins with the author's lamentations about how the LCY has been slow in 'officially rehabilitating' the innocent victims of the Stalinist purges and ends with that 'ban of remembering' issued to us by the KGB through a citizen" of Yugoslavia, Stojanovic says.

He adds in this connection that "the rehabilitation of the Yugoslav victims of the Stalinist purges is not a topical preoccupation in the work on the LCY history. The Yugoslav communists stated the historical truth about this more than two decades ago" and "the Soviet comrades stated their clear views in a similar manner within the process of de-Stalinization."

Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian issue No 1478 on 6 May, on page 9, carried a 1,200-word article by Stevan Niksic entitled "Once Again About Courage" answering Stojanovic's criticism of his first article. He expresses astonishment at Stojanovic's apparent disagreement with his views about the need for historical studies on the life and work of the Yugoslav revolutionaries who perished in the Stalinist purges. He also expresses astonishment at Stojanovic's ironical references to Milan Gorkic and to everything said about Gorkic though he should know that these are not private appraisals by the author.

Niksic says that he fails to really understand why Stojanovic is "attacking with such violence" precisely the passage in his article in which he gave an account of Prof Ocak's encounter with the KGB ban against taking notes or remembering anything from the archives on Filipovic. He challenges Stojanovic to provide evidence, if he has any, to disprove this report on the KGB's attitude. In conclusion, Niksic expresses his doubts about Stojanovic's good intentions.

SFRY ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE MEETS

LD241712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Our strategic orientation and production of arms and military equipment rely on our own cadre and technological forces and on the material capabilities of society. This is one of the vital conditions for preserving our independent position in international relations and is a permanent factor of our defense conception and policy, Lt Col Gen Janko Susnjar said, among other things, at today's session of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber.

Under the chairmanship of Mihail Brajovic, the delegates debated the draft law on the production of arms and military equipment. It is envisaged that this legal text be adopted by the SFRY Assembly before the start of the summer recess.

The production of arms and military equipment represents a very important element of the defense capacity of every country, it was said today. In our country's conditions this production also greatly determines our capacity to defend ourselves from any aggression. It is for this reason that the resolution in the draft law proceed from the fact that the production of arms and military equipment is an affair of particular social interest. It is therefore valid to establish the conditions and method of realizing this particular social interest while at the same time looking after the self-managing rights of workers in associated labor.

Of course, account must be taken of the fact that the importance of the domestic military industry places this activity in a specific position.

For example, this activity must be completely in the function of the country's defense; its development cannot be abandoned to the free functioning of supply and demand and the laws of the market. At the same time, by means of a legal regulation this activity must be given bases and frameworks which will guarantee the necessary instruments to insure its stability and to insure that the necessary material, technical and technological basis is available for the appropriate development and production programs so that the country always has the most modern types of arms and military equipment for its defense.

The planning and programming of the capacity of the military industry is geared over the long term toward guaranteeing the material foundation of our defense system and our independence. This is done on the basis of the domestic production of arms and military equipment and is done either completely or as much as possible by relying on our own sources of raw materials and other resources in the country.

The delegate members of the Committee for National Defense today also discussed the bases of the system of goods reserves and in this connection also adopted decisions which insist on the creation of goods reserves at all levels--from the work organization to the federation. The delegates also discussed today the report by the Chief National Defense Inspectorate concerning the state and progress of defense preparations in the civil structures of society.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY CRITICISM OF ECONOMY REPORTED

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[Text] Zagreb--It was stated in the Croatian Assembly today that the economic situation in Croatia is still "bearable", but that it could "very rapidly become intolerable" if the practice of ignoring generally adopted documents, agreements and other instruments of self-managing decisionmaking is continued. At the very basis of an extremely critical appraisal of economic trends was the demand for the strengthening of the socioeconomic system of self-management as the essential prerequisite for a permanent solution to the current difficulties.

However, the members of the Sociopolitical Chamber and the Chamber of Municipalities, who began the economic debate, were even more critical in their analysis of the economy, and stated that the Croatian economy is experiencing a "shock across the entire front," particularly in the trade deficit with foreign countries, the situation in investments, prices and a number of other sectors. Banks, for example, were criticized for approving long-term investment credits from funds intended for short-term investments. The self-managing interest community for economic relations with foreign countries was reproached for directing the currency created by associated labor according to its own standards and not according to the ideas of associated labor. A number of other very critical statements were made. Considering the extremely polemical nature of the debate, these assessments are probably not entirely accurate, but they in any event reveal the dissatisfaction felt by our largest delegate body with the current economic situation.

This was also confirmed by Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council, who said that the situation was a very complex one, and insisted that the debate be continued in the coming days in municipal assemblies and basic organizations of associated labor so that by the first half of June an agreement can be reached at a joint session of all chambers concerning the proposals upon which a single, solid stabilization program should be based.

The Chamber of Associated Labor of the Croatian Assembly will debate the economic trends tomorrow.